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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVI NO 302-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 12 1928 ONE ANNA

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928.			
16 Dec.	Razmak ..	All	10,602
29 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
30 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	vessels	11,518
1929			
4 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
8 "	Rajputana ..	will	16,568
9 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
6 "	Ranchi ..	now	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	direct	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	from	11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	Bombay	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	without	16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..	transhipment	16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,843
29 "	Malwa ..		10,957

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

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3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*13th Dec.	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
*21st "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
*31st "	Hiyeizan Maru.	Straits & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
12th Dec.	Barjora ..	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only
14th "	Varela ..	Buscreh via Karachi.
15th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
17th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th "	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

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Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

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SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	12 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Iberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Iyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

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Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Harbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. R Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

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C. E. RANDLE.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	" 102,500,000

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Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonoseki.
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
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For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
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NATIONAL

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Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	" 82,74,000	" 93,65,000
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Financial Security absolute.
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TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
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Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
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Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

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Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. upervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision Widows of subscribers to a month from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without of caste or creed. Rates of are very moderate, 36 per der value in case the wi Twelve months' grace if 25 per cent. Commis in First 12 months' su
For details apply fo
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THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorised Capital - - - - - - Rs. 12,00,000

OF WHICH Rs. 6,00,000 ARE TO BE ISSUED AT PRESENT

DIVIDED INTO

60,000 8% Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of Rs. 5 each Rs. 3,00,000
60,000 Ordinary Participating Shares of Rs. 5 each - - - „ 3,00,000

OUT OF WHICH

4,000 shares of Rs. 5 each equally divided into Preference and Ordinary Shares will be issued as fully paid to the Managing Directors, in consideration of valuable business connections they have formed in Europe, and in consideration of their labours in the formation of this Company, leaving a balance of 116,000 shares of Rs. 5 each, payable as under :—

On Application	**Rs.**	**2**	**8**	**0**
On Allotment	„	**2**	**8**	**0**
	Rs.	**5**	**0**	**0**

The Cumulative Participating Preference Shares entitle the holders to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up, and to 50 per cent. of the balance of net profits, if any, after the payment of 16 per cent. dividend to the holders of the Ordinary Participating Shares. The Ordinary Participating Shares entitle the holders to a dividend upto 16 per cent., after the payment of 8 per cent. to the Preference Shares, and to 50 per cent. of the balance of net profits, if any, after the dividends due to the Preference and the Ordinary Shares have been paid. The Preference Shares shall be entitled in a winding up to have the Capital paid up thereon to be paid off in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets. The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every Preference Share and one vote for every Ordinary Share.

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PRINCE FATEHSINGJI OF LIMBDI. Limbdi State.
SIRDAR SIR BOMONJI DALAL, Kt., M.L.A., Zamindar, Baroda.
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H. P. MODY, Esq., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
DOSTMAHOMED MUNJEE, Esq., (of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co.), Merchant, Ballard Sstate, Bombay.
P. S. TALEYARKHAN, Esq., (Managing Director), Esplanade Road, Bombay.
NAVAL D. GANDHI, Esq., (Managing Director), Colaba, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

12-13 DOUGAL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, Post Box No. 236, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

This Company has been formed with the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for the production of cinema films in India and abroad, of Indian and Oriental character and interest, and to acquire (as specified in the Agreement for sale) the proprietary right, title and interest in the completed production of the film "Sacrifice" from the Orient Pictures Corporation.

Despite the fact that the Cinema Industry is comparatively a recent development, its growth all over the world has been so remarkable that it has now come to be recognised universally as one of the great and important industries of the world. The Cinema is acknowledged as a new unifying force—a medium which influences larger audiences than the stage, the platform, the press or the radio, inasmuch as it is much more universal in its appeal, spreading visual impressions among the educated and illiterate alike. It is admittedly the cheapest and most popular form of public entertainment in the world, and as such the Filmmaking industry is recognised to be one of the most profitable business propositions in all civilized countries. In the United States of America the industry has attained mammoth dimensions, having secured for itself the third place amongst its largest industries, and similarly in all other countries of the world, the cinema business is progressing rapidly and making great strides. Even in India, where the technique and artistry of this industry can only be described as primitive, it is making steady headway. "The industry though still in its infancy," says the recent Report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, "has now reached a sufficient stage of development to enable a definite opinion to be formed of its quality and characteristics, its effects and possibilities."

It is only within the last five or six years that the Indian Cinema Trade has made any appreciable advance. But looking to the immense possibilities open to this industry in India, the progress made hitherto can only be described as touching merely the fringe of what is certain to be one of the greatest Indian industries in the near future. "The number of cinema houses in the country," says the Report, "has shown a progressive increase from year to year, *and the total to-day is more than double the number existing in* 1921." And yet all told, if does not exceed more than 350. America with a population of 120 millions has 20,500 cinemas. Germany with 62-1/2 millions has 4,000 cinemas. France with 39 millions has 3,000 cinemas Italy with 42 millions has 2,200 cinemas. Japan with 82 millions has 1,050 cinemas. Australia with only 6 millions has 1,300 cinemas. *And India with a teeming population of nearly* 325 *millions has only* 350 *cinemas.* The reason of this colossal disparity between the average of other countries and that of India, is not only that the cinema habit is not yet fully and widely developed, but that it is due to no small extent to the present "backward state of the industry with regard to its proper equipment and scientific and technical knowledge." "We are not satisfied," says the Indian Cinematograph Committee, "with the general condition of the industry. Lack of organisation, of technical knowledge, of business capacity, of financial credit, of banking facilities—all these have contributed in a very large measure to the present inefficient condition of the industry.....although we have been impressed by the progress made in the production of Indian films in the last few years, we have been even more impressed by the necessity for improvement in the quality of the films produced."

Notwithstanding such poor quality of the present output, to what extent Indian films continue to be in demand, can be gathered from the following:—

"The demand for Indian films exceeds the supply, and the production of films *such as are at present being produced, is commercially profitable.* This comes out very clearly in the evidence given before us in all parts of the country."

"Indian films *command a better hire and yield better returns to the exhibitor than the ordinary run of imported films.* This is not a question of opinion *capable of demonstration* by official figures. In the first week of the year 1927, the three leading cinemas in Bombay, which showed imported films, realised between them Rs. 2,42,061 from their 4-anna seats, while the three leading cinemas which show only Indian films realised only Rs. 1,31,731 from their taxed seats. The actual difference in favour of Indian films appears from this return, because, it takes no account of the 4-anna seats costing 4 annas or less, which are not taxed, whereas the 4-anna seats in cinemas showing imported films is inconsiderable, *whereas the 4 and 3 annas seats in cinemas showing Indian films, are normally crowded and yield a very considerable revenue.*"

Reference to Tables 9, 10 and 11 of the Report shows that the percentage of the total footage of Indian films rose from 9.03 in 1921-22 to 21.2 in 1927-28. "In other words, in six years the percentage rose by nearly 135 per cent., while the total Indian footage rose from 461,868 to 1,459,000 in the full year—or by no less than 216 per cent." This expansion is considered to be "all the more remarkable, as the period under which it occurred, was one of great trade depression." These figures provide unmistakable testimony, not only of the prosperous condition of the Cinema trade at present, in spite of its market being very limited, and the production defective, but also of its great potentialities in the future, when the home market will be fully developed and exploited on the right lines by Indian pictures technically and artistically, as good as those of Europe and America. As it is, the demand all round for Indian productions is is much in excess of the present supply. "There is no doubt," says the Report, "*that the volume of cinema business is increasing,* and although Indian films are universally popular, their growth has not been as steady or satisfactory as it should have been, *nor, as appears from the evidence, has it kept pace with even the limited demand in the country.*"

A few quotations from the findings of the Indian Cinema Committee Report, are worth noting:—

"Exhibitors cannot always obtain Indian films as the demand is greater than the supply. The evidence of trade witnesses is almost unanimous that an Indian film is ordinarily more profitable to the exhibitor than a Western film. *The crowds which flock to witness a popular Indian film are really remarkable."*

"Even an indifferent film (Indian) generally yields a fair margin of profit."

"As the great majority (Indian population) have a definite preference for Indian films, *there should be a vast prospect before the industry.*"

"There are some cinemas which show Indian films almost exclusively, *and only resort to Western films when they cannot obtain Indian.*"

The importance of the above opinion expressed by the Indian Cinema Committee cannot be over-rated, as it is arrived at after mature consideration of the facts and figures submitted to it in the course of its exhaustive inquiry all over India. It shows that in the matter of Cinema films, India prefers its own products—poor as they are at present.

India is endowed by nature with every essential required for the rearing up of a great and prosperous Film industry. In fact the natural advantages are so many and varied, that with the European standard of technique and art, it could easily force its way into the International market as well. No country is climatically better suited for film production than India. "It is well supplied within her borders with every variety of natural scenery, of a grandeur and beauty scarcely to be surpassed in the world. She possesses an abundance of ancient palaces, fortresses and temples, and provides ready-made the most picturesque Oriental settings—streets, markets, crowds and so on—which can only be reproduced artificially in the West at enormous cost. Also almost every Oriental type of humanity is to be found."

"There is in Indian history and Indian literature, a vast mass of material which can appeal to Indian audiences and possibly outsiders," says the Indian Cinema Committee Report. "Indian history is rich in romantic stories, very suitable for presentment on the filim.....much of it can be utilised by suitable handling, so as to have a universal appeal."

With all such valuable materials both natural and artificail at hand, there is no reason why Indian films with improved technique and art could not be produced and be made the most prominent feature in every cinema programme, throughout the length and breadth of India.

The reason why there has not been any serious attempt till now, at a well organised business in this direction, is not far to seek. Let the Cinema Committee answer this:—

"It is difficult to understand why capitalists should be reluctant to invest in an industry which is distinctly profitable.....we are inclined to think that the explanation, apart from the general apathy in this country towards industrial enterprises, and the general ignorance regarding the trade, is rather that the status and business methods of the present producers do not command confidence..... those engaged in running these concerns, for the most part, are not well qualified by technical or artistic training abroad."

"Here is an opportunity for intelligent and enterprising business men, especially for those in Bombay, where a busy producing industry already exists, *and is crying aloud for proper finance and organization.* A public company—the present concerns are private ventures—formed with a Board of Directors which would command respect, and an adequate capital *would in our judgment, have immense possibilities.* We picture such a company speedily developing its activities, on the same lines as foreign companies have developed."

In view of such considered opinions of the Indian Cinematograph Committee there can hardly be any doubt that the present is the most opportune time for the formation of a strong well-financed public company for the production of Indian films, with all the technique and art of Europe, to meet the vastly increasing demand of the rapidly multiplying number of cinema houses. It is opportune also, inasmuch as the Indian public is showing at present great interest in and concern for the welfare of this industry and its future. "We have been strongly impressed by the earnest demands throughout India," say the Committee, "for the healthy progress and development of this industry, more especially on the part of Indians and Indian public men. All press and publicists, both European and Indian, came forward to assist the Committee with valuable suggestions." It is opportune also in view of the resolve of the Government of India to help and encourage the industry in all its branches, as evinced by the appointment of the Indian Cinematograph Committee. Speaking on the resolution of recommending the appointment of the Committee, the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Crerar, said:—

....."and if this Committee could devise means by which this nascent Indian industry could be encouraged and put up on a sound footing it would have rendered a very great service from every point of view." "And we take it from the speeches of the Government members in both Chambers of Legislature and from the terms of reference to this Committee," says the Report, "that Government realise the extreme importance of encouraging the growth of the film industry in this country on sound and healthy lines, and that they are only too anxious to adopt well-considered measures to achieve that object."

Some such measures in the interest of this coming great industry, no doubt, will be forthcoming shortly, which will give an additional fillip to this new venture. But the Board of Directors of this Company believe, that with or without the Government assistance, this enterprise is bound to be a great success, if it is well organised and conducted on sound business lines as it is going to be. All India is crying aloud for a greater output of good and suitable Indian films, and it is not only to meet the existing shortage, but also to supply the rapidly increasing new demand for first-class productions, that this Company is being formed.

The promoters confidently believe, that a field of unlimited possibilities is lying ahead of this enterprise, and that when the vast mass of untouched material of intense human interest, which Indian mythology, religion, history, architecture, literature and tradition offer, is pictured on the screen, with all the requisite art and technique of the West, it will yield a considerable return of profits on the capital invested.

The promoters of this concern have happily secured the services of Messrs. P. S. Taleyarkhan and Naval D. Gandhi as Managing Directors to whose capable management and direction the affairs of the Company, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, will be entrusted. The names of these two gentlemen are already known to the public, as the joint producers of that famous film "SACRIFICE" by Tagore the film which has earned for itself the great distinction of being the first Indian production to be accepted as a British Quota film. This is the first production of their joint efforts, about which the said Report says, "The class of films produced in India to-day, have practically no prospect of a market in Europe or America.....though we have seen one film ("SACRIFICE"), one of the latest and most ambitious of Indian productions, a film of considerable artistic merit, which we think might well be accepted in the West; *but this film is an exception.*" Further on, it is referred to again as "in fact, the best Indian production, Indian in every sense of the term, we have seen is the film known as "SACRIFICE" based on Tagore's famous play." It is referred to again in the Minute of Dissent, in these laudatory words:—"We believe, for example that "SACRIFICE," the picture which we have already mentioned, stands no small chance of winning a place on the screens of Europe, although its tragic ending may go against it. But the film differed from most Indian films in that it had a strong and original plot, was excellently acted and intelligently and artistically directed.....The makers of the film, influenced by the encouragement and praise of some members of our Committee, decided before showing it further in India, to see whether they could tap the more extensive and remunerative markets of Europe. If they succeed, their profits will be great and their Indian market will still be open to them. They will also have demonstrated that India can produce films of universal appeal, and will have blazed the trail for the Indian industry. We applaud their enterprise and patriotism." Since then the producers have achieved all this and more. Not only will "SACRIFICE" go on the screens of Europe, but it will be shown as a British Quota film in England, where it has won the good opinion of the trade and the press, as the quotations below show:—

The Cinema.—"Sacrifice" is a sincere and powerful production."

Kine Weekly.—"A picture with dramatic and spectacular merit. Interesting and sincere."

Bioscope.—"Remarkable beauty of the production, and the sustained interest of the story."

Daily Mail.—"Temples and palaces of unusual interest and glimpses of ancient observances, give the film a unique setting."

Daily Film Renter.—"It is an appeal to the better class patron and the student of film technique.....landscapes and architecture well chosen and photographed."

Daily Sketch.—"A most unusual picture.....sheer dramatic power."

Daily Telegraph.—"Has met with an enthusiastic reception..... Very interesting."

Morning Post.—"All this makes an entirely self-contained, and at points a very powerful story."

Daily News.—"A very interesting picture, well worth seeing.....beautiful phoography."

It is submitted that this is no small tribute to the skill and ability of the producers, Messrs. Taleyarkhan and Gandhi, who have demonstrated that India *can* produce films of universal appeal. *They have opened up the world market for Indian films,* and thus in the words of the Committee, *"have blazed the trial of the Indian film industry."*

With an up-to-date studio fitted with the best electrical equipments and other latest film production plants—a scientific labour-saving laboratory of the latest type, and with the help of European technicians, which the Company is to engage in the beginning, there will be sufficient scope for continuous production and output of pictures of the highest possible quality and technique. As the "cinema has come to stay in the country, and is bound to spread," in the words of the Committee, and in view of the expected Government legislation for the protection and growth of the Indian film industry, the promoters of this Company firmly believed, that a strong public company, such as this, will "do more to place the industry on a sound basis than all the existing small concerns put together," and prove an extremely profitable business.

The approximate Capital expenditure account of the Company for the first year inclusive of:—

Preliminary expenses, complete technical plant, studio structure, laboratory erection charges, office and studio furniture, fireproof vault, hot drying and refrigerating rooms, library, studio properties, etc., etc., return passage money for three European technicians, transport plant, purchase price of the Film "Sacrifice" and fully paid shares to the Managing Directors	Rs.	3,00,000

The following is an approximate trading account of the Company for the first year of its working, taking the production at the rate of ten films, during the first year:—

Approximate productions for the first working year, ten fiilms at an average cost of Rs. 30,000 each	Rs.	3,00,000
Lowest gross return per each film ... Rs. 42,000 each		
Lowest average of net profit per each film Rs. 12,000 each		
Total profits on ten films	Rs.	1,20,000
Taking into consideration the returns of net profits of only seven films at Rs. 12,000 a film	Rs.	84,000
Dividend on Preference shares at 8 per cent. would absorb	Rs.	24,000
Leaving a balance for distribution to Ordinary shareholders and for general purposes of the Company of	Rs.	60,000

(Continued on page 8.)

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on 11 April, 2017

The Orient Pictures Corporation, Ltd.—(*Contd.*)

The figure of profits shown in the above account does not include the profits of the outside developing and printing works, such as Government, Railways and other big Commercial Corporations, publicity and educational campaigns which are at present being done by hand laboratories in the absence of an up-to-date plant. The lowest estimate of profits from such outside work will not be less than Rs. 10,000 a year.

The average number of productions for the next year is expected to be increased approximately by 100 per cent., and as productions increase, the actual cost of induvidual films will substantially be reduced, the approximate total amount of net profits for the second year is estimated at about Rs 2,50,000. The profits of the Companyshould increase substantially in succeeding years as the Company's resources in production, distribution and reciprocal trading expand. Furthermore, if any of these productions is able to make its headway in the world market, just as the "Sacrifice" did, the amount of takings would be considerably enhanced.

If the Government by proposed Legislation will prepare the ground for the growth of Indian Film Production,by the introduction of conditions favourable to its prosperity, as suggested by the Indian Cinematograph Committee, either by the institution of any kind of a Quota system or by some other means, the takings of the Company would be ever so much increased.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten thousand Ordinary and ten thousand Preference Shares.

The estimated amount of Preliminary expenses of the Company is Rs. 8,000.

The only Agreements which the Company will have to enter into are (1) the Agreement for sale of the film "Sacrifice" by Messrs. P. S. Taleyarkhan and Naval D. Gandhi to the Company and (2) the Agreement with Mr. P. S. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Naval D. Gandhiappointing them Managing Directors of the Company upon the terms and conditions mentioned therein. Under the said Agreement No. (1) the sum of Rs. 55,000 payable to Messrs. P. S. Taleyarkhan and Naval D. Gandhi for the price of the film "Sacrifice" is to be paid as follows: as to Rs. 25,000 thereof in cash immediately after the shares of the Company of the face value of Rs. 3,00,000 are subscribed and paid for in full in cash by the public and as to the remaining Rs. 30,000 by such instalments and at such times within two years from the date of registration of the Company as the Directors may think fit. Under the said Agreement No. (2) Messrs. P. S. Taleyarkhan and Naval D. Gandhi cannot sell, assign, transfer or otherwise deal with or dispose of more than 25 per cent of the Promoters' shares allotted to each of them during the first two years of their appointment as Managing Directors of the Company without the sanction of the Directors of the Company In the event of the Company being wound up or taken into liquidation within 2 years from the date of its registration they are not to be entitled to participate in any of the assets of the Company in respect of the said Promoters' shares held by them until all the creditors of the Company and all the remaining shareholders thereof have been paid off in full out of the assets of the Company. The rate of remuneration payable to each of the Managing Directors under the said Agreement is also fixed at a graduated scale, and certain increased remuneration payable to them thereunder is not to be payable until the profits of the Company exceed a certain amount. Messrs P. S. Taleyarkhan and Naval D. Gandhi in their capacity as Managing Directors are thus interested in the consideration moneys to be paid under the said Agreement for sale and in the remuneration to be paid to them under the said Agreement appointing them Managing Directors.

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 250 Ordinary and 250 Preference shares of the Company, and the remuneration of the Directors shall be such as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors for each meeting attended by them. The Articles also provide for such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors to be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the Share Certificates in respect of the Company's original Capital or any further or new issue thereof or any Debentures issued by the Company. The Articles also provide that the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration if any as may from time to time in general meetings be fixed, and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination equally. The Articles also provide for payment to such Directors who may not be *bona fide* residents of Bombay, and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Company, such compensation and travelling expenses in addition to their fees as may be deemed proper.

The Articles also provide for payment of Commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the Company at a rate of not more than 2 per cent. for any share in the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreement with the Managing Directors can be obtained at the office of the Company at any time during business hours.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and should be forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers together with remittance for the amount of the Application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificate of Shares will be completed and ready for delivery within six months after the allotment of the shares. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the allotment money.

Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the office of the Company or from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital Rs.12,00,000/- divided into 1,20,000/- Preference Shares of Rs. 5/- each, and 1,20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 5/-each

To

The DIRECTORS,
THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION, Ltd.

Gentleman :

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED the sum of Rs._____being the deposit of Rs. 2/8/- per share on_____Preference and Rs. 2/8/- per share on_____Ordinary shares in the abovenamed Company I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon the terms mentioned in the Company's prospectus dated the_____day of_____1928, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance of Rs. 2/8/- per share on allotment as provided by the said prospectus and I/we authorise you to register my/our names as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full_____

Address_____

Description_____

Date_____

Signature_____

The Orient Pictures Corporation, Limited.

The Banker's Receipt (To be retained by the Applicant.)

Received this_____day of_____1928 from_____the sum of Rs_____being the deposit of Rs. 2/8/- per share upon_____Preference shares and Rs. 2/8/- per share upon_____Ordinary shares of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this day of 1928.

FOR THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Calico Mills and Jubilee Mills Ahmedabad, GRADUATES as apprentices to be trained in a Technical department. Salary per mensem Rs. 60-15-150/ efficiency bar Rs. 150-15-180 efficiency bar Rs. 180-20-350. Only fresh B.A.'s with science or Mathematics Honours, B.Sc.'s and B.E.'s who have secured 2nd class should apply with copies of testimonials and references to the EMPLOYMENT OFFICER Jubilee Mills Ahmedabad (No. 2)

A 31502

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.

A R1305

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea garden in Assam, Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LD., 2, Lalbazar Street Calcutta.

WANTED—An experienced LL.B., for the post of Sar Nyayadhish (District and Sessions Judge), Cambay State. Pay Rs. 250-25/3-350 p.m. Apply with testimonials, before 20th December, 1928, stating age, caste, number of years' practice and service as Judge, etc., to the Administrator, Cambay, State, Cambay.

A 31495

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.

A. 31492

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and BLOCKS, airy and well ventilated at No. 23A Matarpakhadi, Mazgaon. For particulars see AMICHAND HAZARIMAL on the premises.

C R1319

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PERFECT HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING attachment. Fits any make of sewing Machine. Easy and quick to operate and attach. Rs. 4/ V.P.P. Free particulars on Application. Dept. C., Rafeik Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 349, Bombay.

T R1527

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1928.
II. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1928, to 9th January, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

The Books of the Corporation will be open for inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.

Bombay, 12th December, 1928.

31503

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO..

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Coal Ashes from Parel Shed and refuse from the Parel Workshops on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1928.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church-Gate Station,
6th December, 1928.

31486

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SECOND CLASS CHRISTMAS EXCURSION SPECIAL.

OWING to the heavy bookings received for the above train, the G. I. P. regret to announce that no further applications for accommodation can be entertained.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December, 1928.

31504

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival on the 11th December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1210 of 1927.

Messrs. KESHURAM TEJMAL AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AHILABAI, widow of Atmaram Chhapwalla and others .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or Ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6051, Street No. 526, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 15881, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 20|61, and containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Keras Kessor, on the West by a Gully and a house of Hiroobai, widow of Hari Bhiwa, on the North by the secondly described property and on the South by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or Ground situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 15882 and New Survey No. 20|61, together with Cocoanut trees, plants and shrubs standing thereon, and bounded on the East and West by a Gully and vacant piece of land, on the North by the Sea Shore and on the South by the hereinbefore firstly described property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATHARE AND LILADHAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 16 (Rupees sixteen) per share will be paid on and after the 20th December, 1928, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures and Agents.

Bombay, 11th December, 1928.

31501

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL
56, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta
(South-west Corner of Medical College.)

LARGEST IN CAPACITY
CHEAPEST IN CHARGES

Largest Aristocratic Hotel for Indian Ladies & Gentleman.
CHARGES:—Rs. 9-8-0, 5-12-0, 4-0-0 2-8-0 per DIEM Tele :—"Cosmostyle." Phone :—3671.

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IN ALL SIZES & THICKNESS for

Window panes, pictures, Photographs, Motor Car Mirrors, etc., are manufactured by most up-to-date method by the U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., BAHJOI, DIST. MORADABAD, the foremost Indian glass factory which has also been manufacturing glass Chimneys, globes, etc., for last twelve years. Quality standard prices moderate orders solicited.

OUR NEW ARRIVALS.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY.
By the Hon. Sir John Fortesque. This is a remarkable history of war and achievement which should be read by every young man of the British Empire. Price Rs. 7-14.

THE INDIA OFFICE.
By Sir Malcom C. C. Seton, K. C. B. This book traces briefly the earlier history of the connection between Britain and India and describes briefly the frame work of Indian Administration. Rs. 5-10.

THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL OFFICES.
By Sir George v. Fiddes, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. This book traces the development of the Colonial Office organisation up to the present time. Rs. 5-10-0.

THE HOME OFFICE.
By Sir Edward Troup, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. Gives a short account of the Home office, its functions and the way in which its mork is done. Rs. 5-10.

CONTRACT BRIDGE.
By Milton C. Work Contains also the Official Laws of Contract Bridge. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

PENCIL BRIDGE.
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith. With an introduction by Sydney S. Lenz. Pencil Bridge is a game which every one can play. All you need is this book and a pencil. Rs. 4-8-0.

ORDEAL ON THE FRONTIER.
By S. H. Woolf. A story of love and vengeance. The book is full of dramatic situations. Rs. 5-10-0.

LENIN AND GANDHI.
By Rene Fulop-Miller. From the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs. 15-12.

A WEEK IN INDIA.
And 3 months in an Indian Hospital. By Mr. A. Fenner Brookway. Re. 0-12-0.

RASPUTIN.
(The holy devil) by Rene Fulop-Miller. Translated from the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs 15-12-0.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Nateson & Co. Madras, for a free specimen copy.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT at 6-15 & 10 P. M.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

"BUTTONS"

AND THE INTERESTING FILMS OF THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF GOVERNORS.

NEXT SATURDAY

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE

BRITISH TALKIES

TALKING, SINGING AND SOUND FILMS

What you see you hear.

TOWN HALL

MISS BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE'S

CONCERT

in aid of the CONCERT HALL FUND.

COMES OFF ON SUNDAY, (16th DEC.)

MISS BHIKHAIJI A. ENGINEER. M.B.E., M.A., LL.B., J.P., has kindly consented to preside,

And

MISS NAVAJBAI D. CONTRACTOR, B.A., J.P., will thank the President.

Music by Bach, Handel. Beethoven, Kreisler, Arne, Ganz, Glover, Lindsay. etc., etc.. Ventriloquist, Mr. K. Anklesaria.

Tickets:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 can be obtained from Miss PALAMKOTE'S MUSIC STUDIO; opposite Patell Mansions, 88A, Cumballa Hill, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. or at the TOWN HALL, on the day of the Concert, at 5 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6 p. m. and 9-30 p. m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

ERNEST KAAI'S HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS

POT-POURRI PROGRAMME

and

REQUEST NIGHT.

MADAN THEATRES LD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

BABY

LORNA BLACBURN

The Smallest Dancer in the World In Conjunction with Cinema.

THE DARK SWAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE DUNCAN SISTERS

In

TOPSY AND EVA

Based on The Immortal Friendship of TOPSY, LITTLE EVA AND UNCLE TOM.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Presents

TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK

KAISER-I-HIND FILM CO.'S.

Super Social Picture.

"SECOND-WIFE"

Featuring

Miss MEHTAB and Mr. YUSUF

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

COMING

JAGADISH FILM CO'S PICTURE.

"LOVE FLAME"

WATCH FOR THE DATE.

Y. M C. A. Open 10 Mile Walking Race.

for the

BUCHANAN CUP

To be held on SATURDAY, 15th Dec., 1928, 6-30 a.m.

Entries close WEDNESDAY, 12th December.

Entrance fee: Members, Re. 1-, Non members, Rs. 1-8.

Particulars from Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Central Branch, 12, Wodehouse Road.

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COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 10.

The New York Futures market being influenced by lower Liverpool cables opened at a decline of 10 points and reacted a little. However prices ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range during the early part. During the early part of afternoon weakness developed and January was sold down at was a better support at this level with trade interests and professional buying the prices fully recovered the decline and closed unchanged at 19.75.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 10.

January	19.75	—
March	19.80	—
May	19.74	—.01
July	19.47	—.03
October	19.10	—.08
Middling Spot	20.00	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 10.

January	19.10	—.02
March	19.19	—.02
Middling Spot	18.98	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 10.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	19.65
March	19.69
May	19.64

Ntw York, Noon Call.

January	19.62
March	19.65
May	19.62

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.

January	18.97
March	19.08
May	19.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	47,000 Bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 10.

Demand Bills 484.62 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 10/12/28	6137000	5626000
Receipts Yesterday 10/12/28	53000	34000
Exports to date 10/12/28	4029000	3431000
Stock at Ports 7/12/28	2324000	2583000
Stock at Interior Towns 7/12/28	1224000	1341000
Stock at Liverpool 7/12/28	797000	899000
Visible Supply 7/12/28	5682000	6156000
Quantity in Sight 7/12/28	9551000	9286000

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The weakness followed by the final Bureau Report on Saturday was again in evidence to-day at the opening of the market. On parity prices were due to open 3 points lower, but the market opened easy at a decline of 10 points with January 10.13. Stoploss orders being caught. January was sold as far as 10.10. After a sharp decline of about 40 points from the highest level recorded on Saturday, there was some resistance on short covering and trade support. The close was fairly steady at a decline of 8 points with January 10.16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	Dec. 10. Closing.
December		10.15 —.08
January	10.12	10.16 —.08
February		10.16 —.08
March	14.16	10.18 —.08
April		10.18 —.09
May	10.20	10.20 —.08
June		10.17 —.08
July	10.17	10.17 —.08
August		10.10 —.07
September		10.02 —.07
October	9.96	9.96 —.06
November		9.91 —.06
December		9.89 —.06
Middling Spot		10.39 —.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil. Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.15	—.35
Scinde, Fine	7.40	—.3
Scinde, Superfine	7.65	—.35
Bengal, Good	6.90	—.35
Bengal, Fully Good	7.15	—.3
Bengal Fine	7.40	—.35
Oomra, Good	7.50	—.35
Oomra Fully Good	7.80	—.35
Oomra Fine	8.10	—.35
Broach, Fully Good	8.60	—.35
Broach, Fine	8.85	—.3
Broach, Superfine	9.10	—.35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 10

Shartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22
Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register).	£140
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Eastern Loan 4 p/c.	£89-5/8
Conversion Loan	£78-3/8
Indian Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 10.

Silver.—Market is Quiet.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Dec. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/8p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.63
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.19
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

December	18.13	—.17
January	18.23	—.17
February	18.23	—.17
March	18.36	—.14
April	18.36	—.14
May	18.41	—.11
June	18.41	—.11
July	18.51	—.14
August	18.51	—.14
September	18.51	—.14
October	18.41	—.14
November	18.48	—.07
December	18.48	—.07
Sakellaridis, F. G.F. Spot	18.85	—.60

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	12/3
June/Dec., per cwt.	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	12/5

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/8-9/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 10.

Cottonseed. Bombay ton. £8:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay ton. £17:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed. Toria, ton. £19:2:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton. £16:5:0 Early. Delivery. S'ment. Antwerp.

Linseed Bombay ton. £19:3:9 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 28/3 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 28/6 May.-Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 10.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£73-3/8
Copper, Braziers,	£83
Yellow Metal,	£67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£71-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin: English Ingots,	£224-3/4

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Ready	59/7/0
1st Settlement	59/9/0
2nd Settlement	59/11/0
Tone:—Steady.	
New York Spot	58-1/16
Shanghai-London	2.7-5/16

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Ready	21/4/6
1st Settlement	21/5/0
2nd Settlement	21/5/6
Sovereigns	13/5/0
National Bank Bar	21/3/3
Tone:—Quiet.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 10

Roazario Santa Fe., per 63 lb. Cargoes, 42/6 December. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 47/9 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels No Offerings

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The local market opened at Rs. 359/- for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled firm on buying by operators. Liverpool opened strong at a rise of 11 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. nurse as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M.	359	361/8	259	361/4
Oomra D/J.	321/4	323/12	321/4	323/4
Oomra Mar.	327	328/4	327	328/4
Bengal D/J.	281	282/4	281	282/4
Bengal Mar.	287	288/4	287	288/4

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small turnover and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 361.
Oomra D./J 322/4.
Oomra Mar. 328
Bengal D./J. 281/8.
Bengal Mar. 288.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Dec.	240.60—1.00
Mar	231.80—0.50
June	230.90—0.90

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. '/8, highest Rs. 48/9/9, closing 48/9/3 Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/8/1-1/2, highest Rs. 4/8/4-1/2, closing Rs. 4/8/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 53/13/6, highest Rs. 54/1, closing Rs. 54/0/6

YARN AND CLOTH.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

6-1/2S	8/6/0
10-1/2S	9/6/0
12-1/2S	10/0/0
10-1/2S	11/6/0
Longcloth	0/15/9

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Linseed May	10/8/6
Wheat January	8/8/6
Wheat May	8/14/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,154
Linseed	4,525
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	424
Gingellyseeds	2,380
Groundnuts	63,078
Castorseed	1,395
Rice	3,082
Myrabollams	5,606
Cottonseed	16,721
Mowraseed	8
Gram	8,260
Joowar	158
Maize	7
Barley	59
Bajree	1,081
Coal	2,659 tons.

INDIA COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 2 Days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,136	32,357	44,914
Central India	1,272	19,223	19,209
Barsi & Nagar	2,782	23,126	35,016
Hyderabad-Gaorani	334	6,962	10,757
Berar	6,130	144,199	138,157
Central Provinces	1,526	63,090	45,541
Total Oomras	13,180	288,957	293,597
Dholera	18	6,616	17,911
N.W. Provinces	480	42,238	51,123
Rajputana	58	2,943	8,643
Sind-Punjab	5	6,631	25,587
Broach		2,959	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	538	5,827	2,440
Westerns-Northerns	207	4,671	2,892
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	120	2,599	6,207
Persian		124	2,821
American		1,228	18,590
Egyptian and African		14,371	6,438
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			4
Total	14,606	379,165	438,820

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 6th Dec. yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,847	178,407	102260
Japan & China	5,550	292,378	79,834
Coast Ports		5,468	6,541
Up-country by Rail		33,262	23,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,951	11,628
Total	8,397	547,466	224,194

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited).

Bombay, Dec. 11.

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 638/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 153/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 58/- per ton.

PRIVATE CABLES ON COTTON.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 10th inst.:

January Highest 19.76 (at about the close) Lowest 19.55 12-04 p.m.).

Good trade buying at the decline.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 10th inst.:—

(1) Textile Institute of America estimate November production smaller than October. Sales 109.7 per cent of production.

Delivtries 101.8 per cent of production. Unfilled orders 5.5 per cent increase over end of October. Stock 1.5 per cent decreased from 1st November.

(2) Long liquidation catching stoploss orders caused decline at the opening.

Reuter:—"Market was easy in increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables, but later advanced partially on covering."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated the 10th inst. "American textile sales 109.7 of production."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from our Liverpol friends dated 10th December 1928.

J. H. Springman and Co.

"Market steady owing to trade buying."

"Think depression is over."

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Bengal D./J.	280
Bengal March	288
Broch A./M.	361
Oomra D./J.	323
Oomra March	328

SPOT RATES.

Ex. S. S. Superfine	Fine	F. G.	Good.
Bengal	293	288	280	273
Sindh	295	290	282	275
Punjab	290	285	277	270
Rajputant	293	288	280	293
Oomra No 3	334	329	323	313
C. P. No 1	342	347	341	331
C. P. No 2	343	338	332	322

"Tone of Silver"—Quiet. China sold. India & China bought. Market closed with buyers satisned but sellers not pressing.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay Dec. 11.

100	Gold Mohar Mill	Shenabad 290
100	A Damodar	Akola 342
100	Senchari Mill	Oanded 275
200	E. Spinner & Co	Katol 348
300	Do	Karanja 330
100	Do	Muglai 275
200	Do	Khandwa 332
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Hansi	260
100	Do	Chalisgaon 293
100	P Crystal & Co	Mathia 302
100	Do	Kutadwadi 302
100	Niss & Co	Amrasti 328
100	Do	Pandharpur 315
100	Do	Khurja 295
100	G Madhavji & Co	Nanded 335
100	Do	Partur 305

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	
Bengal F.G.	290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	305
Nagpur Fine	330	305
Yeotmal Fine	325	300
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	310	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	275
Mu'kapur Fine	295	270
Khandesh Fine		250/65
Muthia Fine	nil	nil
Muthia F.G.	nil	nil
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.		260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		260/65
Indore/Ujjain Fine		260
Burwah Sanavad Fine		265
Surat Fine	nil	nil
Broach Fine	nil	nil
Broach F.G.	nil	nil
Westerns M.G.		320
Cambodia		380
Miraj/Sangli		370/75
Compta Good		350-6
Jinja		350

NEW INDIA

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BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT

B. P. C. C. TAKES DISCIPLINARY ACTION

MR. VAIDYA ASKED TO RESIGN FROM CORPORATION

For the first time in its history, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee took disciplinary action against one of its members, who was returned to the Corporation on the Congress ticket, for acting in a manner which did not do credit to the Congress party.

At its urgent meeting held on Tuesday evening Mr. V. A. Desai moved the adjournment of the House, as a protest against the action of Mr. R. K. Vaidya a member of the B. P. C. C. who was returned to the Corporation on the Congress ticket, for voting against Mr. Nariman's motion for the removal of the ban on weaving the protrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute The adjournment motion was passed by an overwhelmning majority.

When the Committee met again after a short interval, Mr. Desai moved a censure motion which also was accepted by the House. Speeches severely condemning the action of Mr. Vaidya and challenging him to resign his seat both from the Coporation as well as the B. P. C. C. and seek re-election on the issue, were made by speaker after speaker.

Mr. J. B. Patel was in the chair.

MR. VAIDYA'S EXPLANATION.

At the outset, Mr. Vaidya, offered to make a personal explanation regarding his attitude on the question. He explained that Mr. Nariman's motion was in three parts. The first part was that the Corporation expressed its disapproval of the action of the Principal of the V. J. T. Institute in not giving permission to the students to weare the portrait of Mahatma Ghandi. The second disapproved the action of the Board of Management in upholding the decision of the principal in the matter and desired that the Board might reconsider the question The third part requested the representatives of the Corporation on the Board to institute enquiry into teh matter and take necessary action.

Mr. Vaidya said he was entirely in favour of the first part of Mr. Nariman's motion. As regards the second part he differed with Mr Nariman and did not want to condemn the Board of Management of the Institute. With this view, he had given notice of an amendment and handed it over to Dr. Deshmukh the President of the Corporation, but before it was moved, however, a closure was applied, and carried and he (speaker) did not get an opportunity to express his views to the House.

The speaker had learned from Mr. Y. G Pandit, the Co poration's representative on the Board of Management, the full details of the whole case. He had gone through the full correspondence and it appeared that the Principal of the V. J. T Institute first got a request from a student to weave Mahatma Gandhi's portrait. The Principal referred the matter to the Chairman who refused to grant permission. Thereupon some of the students made agitation in the press and it was through papers that the matter came to the knowledge of the Board. The Board considered the matter not in reference to the ban on Mahatmaji's portrait but in reference to the the action of the students in rushing to the press. The Board held the action of the students to be wrong. The speaker further said that Mr. Y. G. Pandit told him that the Board took the principal and the chairman and the Principal to task for refusing permission and had caused notices to be placed requesting the students to apply for permission in a proper form which would be granted.

The speaker therefore thought that the Board of Management could not be blamed and therefore he could not vote with Mr Nariman. He had wished to move an amendment in that light, but Dr. Deshmukh did not allow him to do so. He had acted according to his best conviction.

Mr. V. A. Desai said that from the facts at his disposal it was very difficult to swallow the explanation given by Mr. Vaidya. Did Mr. Vaidya want the House to believe that the Board actually condemned the action of the Principal and the Chairman. If so, he was asking the House to believe in a falsehood. He challenged Mr. Vaidya to resign and seek re-election.

AS A STEPPING STONE TO PERSONAL AMBRITION.

Mr M. N. Talpade supporting the motion said that Mr. Vaidya's action only spoke of the dishonesty of some men who used the Congress ticket as lever to achieve their own ends. This should prove as an eye opener to the Congress in selecting only such candidates who dare not flout public sentiment and in any way disrespect great national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi. The fact that Mahatma Gandhi had contributed largely to the building of the National Congress apart from his saintliness and high moral character should have been sufficient reason for Mr. Vaidya to vote for Mr. Nariman proposition. But instead Vidya shook hands with those who were directly opposed to the aims and objects of the Congress and compared a patriot like Mahatmaji to "dogs and cats" (Shame shame.) The speaker said with all Mr. Vaidya's convictions he stood convicted at the bar of the B. P. C. C.

Mr. B. T. Desai said that he was present at the Corporation hall but did not see Mr. Vaidya "handing over the amendment" to Dr. Deshmukh. It was the procedure in the Corporation that before closure was applied, the Chairman would read amendments if any. But he did remember Mr. Vaidya's moving any amendment.

Mr. Vaidya here interrupted and said that he had "told" Dr. Deshmukh that he wanted to move an amendment.

Mr. B. T. Desai: "Telling" and "handing over" are two different things. Proceeding he said, Mr. Vaidya could have made his position clear to Mr. Nariman or to the House and the Corporation would certainly have considered his amendment. The speaker was certain that if Mr. Nariman knew that such an amendment was going to be moved some agreement would have been arrived at and the Principal of the V. J. T. Institute would have been taken to task for his audacity.

Mr. Desai also pointed out that when voting was taken by show of hands Mr. Vaidya did not vote, but when poll was taken he voted against the propositionn.

A voice: Mr. Vaidya's convictions are vicillating.

Mr. Krishna Iyer and several others also supported the motion and when put to vote it was passed by an overwhelming majority.

REVISED NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 8.)

ces. King William became German Emperor, not Emperor of Germany, and the juridical sovereignty of the Reich was held to reside in the totality of the federated governments. The constitution, indeed, represented a skilful compromise between conflicting claims and principles ....little enthusiasm for Prussian hegemony could be expected in the south, and the achievement of German unity under Prussian headship caused as little satisfaction to Gervinus and Constain Frantz as the consummation of Italian unity under the House of Savoy brought to the republican soul of Mazzini." Again, Emil Ludwig in his "Life of Bismarck" says, "as a liegeman of the king of Prussia, as a Knight of Brandenburg, his only concern was with the expansion of Prussia; and he would much rather, after the manner of earlier centuries have conquered German princes in order to enlarge Prussia, than have troubled himself about the problems of the Germanic federation. 'Primus' " was what he wanted to be and only perforce 'inter pares.' " We sincerely hope and trust that the analogy of Bavaria will not be pressed as a model for an Indian federation.

THE TYPE OF CONSTITUTION.

There has been a great deal of argument in the country on the respective merits of a federal or unitary type of government. We would like to point out however that political experience in other parts of the world has shown how impracticable it is to establish a new constitution on either an exclusively federal or an exclusively unitary model. The tendency in recent times has been towards a compromise. In some constitutions one type dominates, in others the other type. On this question we should like to quote a passage from Brand, a writer who played a considerable part in the evolution of the constitution of the Union of South Africa. In his book on South Africa he says: "Federalism is after all a, 'pis aller', a concession to human weakness. Alexander Hamilton saw its dangers, and only acquiesced because by no other means was union possible. In Canada, Sir John MacDonald strongly favoured a legislative union, but was obliged to bow to the intense provincialism of Quebec. In Australia the narrow patriotism of the different states has imposed upon the Federal Government limitations which are generally admitted to be checking that country's advance. Federalism must be accepted where nothing better can be got, but its disadvantages are patent. It means division of power and consequent irritation and weakness of the organs of government, and it tends to stereotype and limit the development of a new country. South African statesmen have been wise to take advantage of the general sentiment in favour of a closer form of union."

PECULIAR POSITION OF INDIA.

In drawing up our proposals we have deliberately declined to be overborne by one type or the other. We have borne in mind the peculiar position of India and have provided for the development of the ly with national interests. We have kept before us the peculiar problem of minorifullest possible provincial life compatibties in various provinces, which, in our opinion, necessitates the reservation of a certain measure of interference in cases of grave emergency, on the part of the central government. The limits we have provided for provincial activities and functions are very wide, and within these limits provincial governments will be masters within their own houses, free from the control of the central government. It is obvious, however that there is a very large field of state activity which, in any system of stable administration, must be covered exclusively by the central government which alone can safeguard national interests and reconcile conflicting claims between province and province. It is from this point of view that we have approached our task and we are happy to be able to say that the vast majority of those of our countrymen who have thought over the matter have expressed their approval of the line adopted by us. We trust that in examining our proposals more heed will be paid to the substance and less to academic theories.

(To Be Continued.)

THE GRAND ASSEMBLY OF YOUTHS AT POONA

(BY JOACHIM ALVA, LAW COLLEGE, BOMBAY).

Poona to-day will witness the fascinating scene of the assemblage of youths, of all castes and creeds, of both the sexes, under the distinguished presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The mantle of our retiring President, Khurshed Framji Nariman, who scarcely a year ago triumphed against all the combined forces of the bureaucracy in the famous Back Bay Libel Case, has this year most worthily fallen on the young shoulders of the illustrious son of an illustrious father. To the youths Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru offers the model illustration of one who has already proved his mettle and needs no further testing for our inspiration.

QUESTION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Our last year's record—started as we did on a clean slate and banded together under the compelling circumstances of the arrival of the unwanted Simon Commission, is one which we need not be ashamed of. That we should have succeeded in actively participating in the boycott of the Simon Commission and campaign of Bardoli, besides managing to give a decent burial to the reacctionary proposal of the Minister of Education to enhance School and College fees, is more than a mere record for a movement initiated only a year ago in this Presidency. What, then, is to be our contribution for the future? The question of Independence that has rent the country in twain will not fail to have its due interest upon the deliberations of the youths at Poona. Youths are the mainstay any movement of political liberation, as the example of China has shown it. Hence it would be idle to expect on the part of any enthusiast of the cause of Dominion Status that a mass gathering of youths will affirm their faith in the goal of Dominion Status. The pace of political progress in India itself would have been quickened if the ideal of Independence had been placed before the masses and the country worked in that direction. It might have also meant the gradual sinking of communal differences in the face of the earnest work for a great ideal, which would not scatter the energies of the people on trivial affairs. It is for the youths to devote their time and whole-hearted efforts towards the desired goal.

The assaults of the police on the boycotters in the Punjab and the United Provinces will have to receive sufficient attention of the youths. These recurrences must be made impossible again. It is an insult to the manhood and womanhood of India, and the ringing words contained in the message of Mrs. C. R. Das must not be forgotten by us.

SOCIAL WRONGS.

Social wrongs must also engage our equal attention. Untouchability has wrought havoc in our free life. The insane fury that was exhibited by a section of the rate-payers in Bombay when the Municipal Corporation decided to have common drinking pots in the Municipal schools should have its counter-blast from our side.

We cannot afford to neglect in the least the physical aspect of our movement The youths movement will have failed in its main objects and done very little indeed if it neglects physical training.

KILL COMMUNALISM.

Lastly, communalism will have to be fought against with all the strength and fervour at our command. The Youths League will be a colossal failure, if it does not work up the younger generation on strictly national lines. We must build up a solid national generation to succeed us. The foundations have to be laid by us. Our greatest achievement will lie in our having killed communalism, in every shape and in every form, from the face of this beautiful country, which to-day stands discredited in the eyes of the civilised world.

WANTED DEEDS

(BY S. K. SHAH).

The Youth Conference is meeting again. A year has passed since it first met.

When they last met at Bombay, they passed a number of resolutions. One condemning the Simon Commission, another condemning "Mother India", and yet another which condemned communalism. These series of condemnations were admirable—at least they look admirable on paper. They become more than admirable when they are supported in glowing terms and eloquent language by energetic youths. In fact, they become praiseworthy.

THE DIFFERENCE.

So after having passed these admirable, in fact, praiseworthy resolutions unanimously the Youth Conference came to an end. And there it ended. That is to say, it ended for the space of an year. Nothing about the resolutions and the manner of their being put into practice was heard during the course of the year. Some people will ask why anything should be heard about them after they are passed. Echo answers why? It is the business of every Conference to pass a number of resolutions, the nature of the resolutions depending upon the nature of the Conference. But in most of the conferences, that is, the conferences of the o'd generation—the resolutions are neither always admirable, nor are they passed unanimously. The youths are, therefore, to be congratulated upon their unity—a decided superiority over the older generation.

When the Simon Commission landed on the soil to carry out their inquiry, the youths made a proper and dignified demonstration telling them to go while the going was good, back to their own native land. They warned the country in general and the youths in particular that the Simon Commission would make a frightful mess of the whole thing and, therefore, it was better not to co-operate with them. And there ended their duty, what more could the youths do?

POISON OF COMMUNALISM.

Having dealt successfully with the Englishmen and the American women, they took their own countrymen to task. They made the sensational discovery that the spirit of communalism was the cause of all the trouble, and, therefore, it must be done away with. They, therefore, adopted the most simple way of doing away with it. They passed a resolution condemning it. Having done this, they awaited developments. The most natural development ought to have been the death of communalism. But strange to say, it became more and more turbulent during the course of the year. The poison instead of killing it, revived its strength, at least apparently.

In view of this alarming development and other equally grave matters, the youths are confessing again to put everything in order, and make India once more a land of glory and prosperity. No doubt, they are wiser by experience, and will prescribe proper remedies not only on paper but also in fact.

They have made a wise choice this time by chosing for their President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal is not a mere talking politician, but in addition is a real constructive worker. It is hoped that Pandit Jawaharlal will organize the youths properly and teach them to work for the freedom and welfare of their country, instead of becoming mere instrument in the hands of politicians, to be exploited for their private ends in politics. It will be a welcome change and no one will deny, not even the youths, that the change will be for the better. The youths must know that the words of their tongue must be proved by the work of their hands.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Public meeting, speeches on ensuing Municipal General Election, People's Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT.

We have received from the Hon. Secretary, Propaganda Committee of the V. J. Technical Institute (Ban on Mahatmaji's Portrait) regarding Mr. J. E. Petit's opposition to Mr. Nariman's resolution in the Corporation, Owing to pressure of other important matter we are obliged to hold over publication of the letter till to-morrow.

WELCOME TO MR. RISHI.

Mr. and Mre V. D. Rishi will be welcomed to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the at the Hira Baug Hall near C. P. Tank on their return from England, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Magic Lantern slides of the Spirits Photographs will be shown.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when all members of the Council are invited to attend

MISS BHIKHAIJI PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

COMES OFF NEXT SUNDAY AT TOWN HALL

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the Concert organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund," will be held next Sunday (16th inst.) at the Town Hall, when Miss Bhikhaiji A Engineer, M.B.E., M.A. L.L.B., J. P. will preside. Connoisseurs of music have highly spoken of this versatile lady who is arranging this annual function successfully for years together. So, Bombayites can rest assured of enjoying a perfect musical treat and a pleasant evening. The selection of music by Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote is always admirable. This time, the selection is extensive, including the pieces from Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Kreisler &c. The ventriloquism of Mr. K. Anklesaria will be an added attraction.

Tickets costing Rs. 5 and 2 can be had from the organiser's studio at 88A Cumballa Hill (opp. Patel Mansions) or at the Town Hall at 5. p.m. on Sunday.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1928.

The "Evening News of India", with its special concern and anxiety for the peace of mind of the Simon Seven is agitated over a report it has received. It says "It is reported that some of the members of the Statutory Commission are very indignant over incidents such as those witnessed at Lucknow and Cawnpore during the week."

• • • •

They must be very nervous, touchy-fellows, some of these members of the Statutory Commission, to feel mortified at the waving of black flags and the cries of "Simon Go Back."

• • • •

But the "Evening News of India" wonders why they did not get angry earlier." "The surprise is" it remarks "that the demonstrations of malevolence and hate got up by the Congress leaders, did not anger them earlier."

• • •

Perhaps it did. But they became accustomed to it, being "some of them" thick-skinned politicians who know all about rotten eggs, and dead cats at election times.

• • •

And that is why perhaps, they do not read "malevolence and hate" in the display of black flags and cries of "Simon Go Back". In fact it is reported that Sir John Simon bravely smiled when on the day of his arrival at Poona he saw a number of asses mustered together at Bhamburda station to welcome him.

• • • •

However, Nemesis, according to the "Evening News of India" is at hand. If the poor sensitive creatures are unable to bear "insults", they "will straight way vote for Lord Salisbury's prescription in another connection—twenty years of resolute Government."

• • • •

Well, let us have resolute Government after the Dublin Castle Government rather than another dose of camouflaged "self-government". Nothing will quicken the determination of India to achieve freedom than repression ruthlessly administered.

• • • •

"The relations between the Government of Bombay and particularly the head of the Presidency and this Chamber have for many years past been of a most friendly and cordial nature and we do not doubt that the same close friendship will continue in the future".

Extract from welcome address to Sir F. Sykes by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

• • • •

They have no reason to doubt this at all. Theirs to exploit, the bureaucracy's to administer. The tradition so long set will not be broken.

• • • •

"One of the things that most distresses me is the strange madness which floods our minds when we see people different from ourselves" says Miss Rebeca West.

• • • •

I too once had a distressing experience of this "strange madness"—not in me but in the other fellow. He was flooded with it and saw not only "people different from himself" but saw double. Only a cold douche relieved him.

• • • •

Mrs. Brown—"So your husband was lost at sea?"

Mrs. Green:—"Yes, a bathing beauty got him."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 55 Up

EXTENSIVE BUYING

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 11.

As anticipated in these columns the Bureau Report proved one day's wonder. Prices which recorded a rude jerk of 76 points after the Report recovered fully to-day. Market being well liquidated before the Report the increase of 2-1/2 lakhs of bales in the Government Estimate failed to stimulate free offerings and even cotton growers were not impatient to sell cotton. Trade demand is the dominating factor accounts of which continue satisfactory.

The market opened to-day at a rise of 20 points in sympathy with Liverpool quotation and by midday prices stood 29 points above previous close. Professional buying and trade demands being persistent, prices recorded a short rise and closed 85 points higher with Jan. 20.33.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Futures Market opened to-day firm at a rise of 11 points with Jan. 10.27. There was marked absence of selling owing to drastic liquidation which took place yesterday. There was general buying with a better feeling particularly due to encouraging Dry Goods Report from America and prices improved further 5 points. A fall relapse of 2 points was registered on scattered selling, but prices again climbed up and closed at about the highest level of the day at a nett rise of 16 points with Jan. 10.32 against N. Y. Jan. 19.99

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Trade report improving. Expect bullish conjunction figure on the 14.

General buying. Improved selling on American Trades Report.

Technical situation greatly improved on recent liquidation. Any favourable development will cause a short rise.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Bombay 11 p.m.—The firmness displayed by the local market during the course of the day was carried further the right session and prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 363/0/0 on Broach A/M delivery on higher N. Y. cables. As pointed out in yesterday's report condition surrounding the local market being healthy and owing to scarcity of sellers the market closed at Rs. 363/1/0 on parity rates N. Y. Jan. 19.99. The range at right was as under:—Rs. 362/8/0; 361/8/0; 362/4/0; 363/0/0, 362/1/0 and 363/4/0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	December 11.
Previous Closing Rate	19.75
To-day's Opening Rate	19.96
Difference	plus 21
To-day's Closing Rate	20.30
Difference	plus 55

LIVERPOOL.

	December 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.16
To-day's Opening Rate	10.27
Difference	plus 11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.32
Difference	plus 16

Broach Expectations Rs. 367-0-0

EXPERIENCE will prove to you, as it has already proved to countless others, the essential wisdom of "having one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day for your Health's sake."
WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"
WOLFE'S AROMATIK SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

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In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

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Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
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TELE 40687 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1928.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION.

The Supplementary Report just published by the enlarged Committee of the All-Parties' Conference fully maintains the reputation which the original Report has won for itself. It embodies in the revised Constitution the recommendations of the Lucknow Conference and a few original ones mainly on the questions referred to the Committee by the Conference. The most important of the latter refer to the communal problem. Among the non-communal revised recommendations, of special interest are the two to the effect tha the provincial Governor should be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council and that "the salaries of the Governors shall be fixed and provided by Parliament, and until so provided, shall be as in schedule....." Few will deny that the amended clauses are an improvement upon the original ones which laid down that the Governors should be appointed by the King and that "there shall be payable to the King out of revenues of the province for the salary of the Governor an annual sum of .....which, until Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, shall be as in Schedule.....hereof provided." A more important new resolution runs thus: "(a) In case of great emergency and in matters of controversies between provinces or a province and an Indian State, the Central Government and Parliament have all the powers necessary and ancillary including the power to suspend and annul the Acts, executive and legislative of a Provincial Government. (b) The Supreme Court shall have no jurisdiction in cases where the Commonwealth Government or Parliament has acted in exercise of the powers under the preceding subclause." This new clause may appear to be too drastic. But it is to be noted that it operates only in the gravest emergencies and that similar clauses are to be found in almost every written Constitution. The real safeguard here against abuse of power is in the fact that the emergency power is to be exercised not merely by the Central Executive but by the bicameral Central Legislature, whether or not the Supreme Court should not have any jurisdiction whatever in any case where the Central Government "or" Parliament has acted under this clause is a matter which requires careful consideration.

Of the new recommendations on the communal question, the most important one is that which allows the reconsideration of the question of reserving seats for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority after the expiration of the period of ten years if the community so desires. As the original clause limited the reservation irrevocably to a period of ten years, the proposed change will, no doubt, be highly valued by the Muslims. As regards the Punjab and Bengal where Muslims are in a majority, the last Lucknow agreement stands, under which the Muslims waive reservation for ten years but have the right to raise the question again after ten years. The Report quotes facts to show that the Muslims of the two provinces are quite satisfied with the arrangement. The Report also publishes in an appendix the results of recent elections in the Punjab District Boards. We find herein that in 23 of the 28 districts Muslims have won decidedly more seats than their population would warrant. If that is the record even under the present restricted local franchise, one can easily imagine what an advantage universal franchise would give to Muslims in all elections.

The Committee has not accepted the proposal to reserve one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature for Muslims. For reasons ably set forth in the original Report and accepted by many Muslim leaders, the Committee thinks that such reservation is wholly unnecessary. Some Muslim leaders pointed out at the Lucknow Conference that the main reason for the demand of one-third reservation was that it should not be easy for the non-Muslim majority in the Central Legislature to alter the Constitution to the prejudice of Muslims. The leaders suggested, therefore, that the Constitution should not be, in any way, amended except by a four-fifths majority of the Central Legislature. The original Nehru Report had recommended a two-thirds majority. The Committee has now accepted the Muslim leaders' suggestion. There is no doubt that the proposed change will make the Constitution extremely rigid, but if it helps in reassuring the Muslims and other minorities, it will certainly be a great point gained. Altogether the revised Constitution goes appreciably farther than the original one in conciliating the Muslims and we trust they will whole-heartedly stand by it and fight for it along with their fellow-countrymen.

REFLECTIONS OF A SIMONITE.

The patriotic and self-respecting decision of the Nationalist Press in India to spare their readers the infliction of reading columns and columns of the doings of the Simon Show, a farce of which India has grown weary and the imposition of which upon the people of this country all Indians except the *Jo-hukmies* have deeply resented, has considerably perturbed a very vocal adjunct of the Commission. Sir Hari Singh Gour cannot stomach the fact that all his sallies and quips and the sharp manner in which Sir John Simon not seldom silences him will go unrecorded in the Nationalist Press. The Nagpur Knight, therefore, ventures to teach Nationalist journals what their job is. They have no right, he says, to play the moralist. They have, as a matter of fact and of ordinary newspaper routine, but Sir Hari Singh Gour evidently does not realise the ridiculousness of his question to Nationalist papers what harm there is in publishing accounts of the Simon Farce, when they publish "news about dacoity and murders." Even dacoity and murders have news value. The Simon performances have none. Sir Hari Singh Gour wholly misses the point of the boycott of the Simon Commission's proceedings by the Nationalist Press. There are times when the Press of a country must place national interests above every other consideration and in the present case, apart from the fact that the Commission is an unmitagated insult to the country, the cavalier manner in which Sir John has tried to muzzle the free expression of comment upon the proceedings, was an affront which the Nationalist Press cannot be expected to take lying down. A homily to the Nationalist Press comes with ill grace from Sir Hari Singh who did not, so far as we have been able to ascertain, make the slightest effort even to protest against this encroachment upon the rights of the Press.

WELCOME ENTERPRISE

Few persons in India realise the increasingly important role which the cinema will play in the life of the people. And India is the only country where the efforts made to exploit the film industry have not been commensurate with the favourable opportunities that the country offers for its development and the financial gains which are guaranteed provided the right kind of talent not lacking amongst us and efficiency of management are secured. "The demand for Indian films", the Cinema Committee wrote, "exceeds the supply and the production of Indian films, such as are at present being produced, is commercially profitable. The Indian films command a better hire and yield better returns to the exhibitor than the ordinary run of imported films". And considering the natural advantages which India possesses and the wealth of her romantic history, it is surprising that the Indian investor has not turned his attention to the film industry which is bound to be in the near future, one of India's most prosperous industries. We fully endorse the view of the Cinema Committee which says;

> "Here is an opportunity for intelligent and enterprising business men, especially for those in Bombay, where a busy producing industry already exists, and is crying aloud for proper finance and organisation. A public company —the present concerns are private ventures—formed with a Board of Directors which would command respect, and an adequate capital would, in our judgment, have immense possibilities. We picture such a company speedily developing its activities, on the same lines as foreign companies have developed."

It is a happy and encouraging sign of the times that Indian businessmen of wide outlook and gifted with a shrewd insight into the wonderful possibilities of the development of the film industry in this country are coming forward to establish it on sound and adventurous lines. The Orient Pictures Corporation, a concern started largely through the initiative of Messrs. Taleyarkhan and Naval Gandhi which has secured a strong directorate, the majority of whom are prominent Indian businessmen and at the head of whom is Sir Joseph Kay, should prove a very successful undertaking. The prospectus which we publish elsewhere shows that the directors are proceeding on well-thought-out lines. They are bringing out foreign experts for the technical side of the concern, but we hope the crutches lent by foreign talent will soon disappear and indigenous talent, trained and properly equipped, will replace the foreign expert. As regards acting talent, there is no dearth of it in India, as Mr. Naval Gandhi remarked recently in his interview in the "Chronicle." What it urgently requires is proper direction and encouragement. We are sure the Oriental Pictures Corporation will supply it in abundant measure. Messrs. Talyarkhan and Naval Gandhi were mainly responsible for the production of "Sacrifice" which has proved a great success in all parts of the world. That these two gentlemen are actively associated in the work of this Corporation is a guarantee not only that it will raise the standard of film production in India but also that the general investor will find few better and more profitable means of utilising his money than shares of this Corporation.

"MORE THAN IS APPARENT"

THE LANGUAGE OF THE DANCE

(BY MISS GRACE BORROUGHS).

The Art critic of the "Chronicle" recently wrote a short comment on my view point of the dance, especially as regards India, which touched most significantly upon my deepest feelings and purpose. He writes, "Those competent to judge must have already noticed her easy gait and the significant accents in the foot work, particularly in the "Water Carrier," prompted by the regular rhythm of the "tabla." This implies a grasp of the essentials of the art more real than apparent." This well put sentence implies more to me than pages of explanation and hours of conversation. It shows me that the critic understands the language of the dance, the elemental, fundamental language spoken by the patter of the feet The "tabla" simply marks the rhythm already felt by the dancer. It is the language of the universe. It is the music of the stars. It is the song of the waves, the winds. It is the whisperings of the breezes in the trees, the call of the birds at sunset. It is the secret of lover to lover, the joy of birth and the sorrow of death. It is the anguish of the disappointed and the consolation of the broken-hearted. It is the weird lonely cry of the loneliness of the desert and the battle of the crowd.

SYMBOLS OF TRUTH.

Words—music—poetry only inadequately express the meaning of rhythm and gesture. The meaning has been handed down, and indicated by past generations through statues, paintings, textiles, frescoes, and architecture. India is rich in examples of the most highly cultured appreciation of the most fundamental truths of rhythm and gesture.

A study of the architecture and of statues through the ages shows a gradual growth from the simple to the ornate. It is the simple line of the early ages which speaks best to the artist who loves the unfinished canvas of a master, or the statue with the form just indicated.

All these truths of poetry, sculpturing, music, in fact all real art are but symbols of a mighty truth of life—indicating rather than explaining.

All the arts go through cycles from the most simple to the ornate. Even so often there is a necessity for true creative artists to go back to origins. The dance being the last of the arts to have an awakening, must in order to express modern thought and emotion, have its new birth through simplicity. The best lessons are taught among the simple, natural country people.

BUILDING ON THE OLD.

Most of the dances of Europe originated with country folk. They sang and danced naturally. Their steps were copied by city folk, taken into the court and polished beyond recognition. Gradually the gestures lost their meanings and instead of being direct became complicated and artificial.

Modern artists are trying to keep the best of the old system to make their bodies strong and beautiful and to create on a more natural basis.

Dancing may carry one into a higher plane of thought, a place which goes beyond the everyday expression but it is possible to do this and at the same time retain vitality, strength and naturalness.

This is especially true of India where there is such a sense of rhythm, where workers sing or chant as they work, where drapery plays such a part in daily life, and where there is a natural love of colour. With all these facilities it seems to me much easier to develop fantasies, dance dramas and pantomimes than in the West where the dress is more conventional.

I believe also that the bulk of the people understand the language of the drum, the tabla, the beating of the feet and the tinkle of the ankle bells. They may not express it in words but it is demonstrated in their daily lives.

EDUCATED WOMEN AND PUBLIC LIFE

(BY L. R. PHADNIS).

That the education of women is a vital factor in the well-being of a nation can never be gainsaid. If it is generally so with regard to all nations, it is particularly so in the regeneration of India. It is very gratifying to see our women coming out of the portals of the University, with the greatest distinctions, in seveal examinations. The aim of all education is to enable a person to discharge his or her duties ably, for all the offices of life. Personal betterment, whether cultural, social or economic, is but one of the aims of education. But there are graver responsibilities for the educated class to shoulder, for it is on them that the masses depend for enlightenment and leadership. An average educated person, in other words, is better fitted to discharge the obligations of citizenship. The duties of citizenship or leadership thus equally fall on the shoulders of both educated men and women.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CIVIC LIFE.

It is but natural that our educated sisters should aspire to fill up the offices of wives and mothers ideally. In fact, the future of the rising nation depends upon such wives and mothers. But to admit this is far from saying that our educated sisters should glory in confinding themselves within the four walls of their homes. That the kitchen and the nursery are 'the' only spheres of women is an idea which can no longer survive the tide of modern progress. The time has come when it is equally obligatory on the part of our women to shoulder the responsibilities of civic life. They cannot, in fact, build up an ideal home and bring up their children ideally when the larger home—their nation—is groaning under political, social and economic tyranny. It is a very welcome feature in the uplift of our women that they are gradually awakening to this sense of public or civic responsibility. We see them convening educational and other conferences and discussing the several needs of young India. We also see them here and there as members of Corporations and legislatures and discharging responsible offices there. Some are to be seen as life-workers in certain institutions, given to social and educational work. All this is to the credit of our womanhood and it is in this that we have some hope of the future. But we have to compare the "petty done" with the "undone vast."

WANTED MORE WORKERS.

There is not or should not be really any aspect of public good, where our educated sisters should not find sufficient scope for their intelligence and energy. India can rightfully boast of having produced women warriors like Maharani Laxmibai and women-rulers like Ahilyabai and Nurjehan. The same tradition is kept up by our revered sisters like the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranada and Devi Sarojini Mrs. Naidu has had the unique privilege of occupying the chair of the National Congress and greater calls of her nation have taken her now to the Western countries, to fulfil her mission there. Dr. Besant, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, though an Irish woman by birth, has endeared herself to India by being an Indian at heart. Her zeal and sincerity for the good of India, at her ripe old age, are bound to inspire our educated sisters to join public-life in greater numbers. If a galaxy of such public-minded sisters is to follow these—and one hopes it will—the future of India will be bright indeed! It would not be out of place here to acknowledge the pioneer work done by Prof. D. K. Karve of the Women's University and Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Seva-Sadan Society. The institutions conducted by these self-less workers have produced some women public-workers and it is these institutions and such others that we look up to, for more women-workers in the interest of the mother-land.

Notes of the Day.

Corporation Stultifies Itself.

It is most unfortunate that the Corporation has thrown out Mr. Nariman's resolution requesting the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to reconsider its decision with regard to the ban on Mahatma Gandhi's portrait and to allow the students of the Institute to weave the portrait. We are aware that some of the Corporators who voted against Mr. Nariman's resolution had not the least objection to the portrait itself, but wished that the Board of Management should of its own initiative reconsider its decision without any pressure from outside and that they also feared that the passing of the resolution would not only mean interference with the internal management of the Institute, but would also injure the discipline of the students. Those who entertained these fears could well have suggested an appropriate amendment to the resolution. As it is the Corporation itself becomes, in effect, a party to the Board's ban on the portrait of one whom the Corporation itself has honoured and whom kings would love to honour.

Bungling Throughout.

We fear that the whole question has been bungled almost from the beginning. The Principal, Mr. Turner, was wholly wrong in objecting to the portrait. So was the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Bell, in supporting or inspiring the Principal's decision. The two little realised the intensity of feeling among Indian students in a matter like this. And when the latter in their anxiety and helplessness turned for assistance to responsible bodies in the city, the two gentlemen made capital of the question of discipline, side-tracked the main issue and persuaded the Board, on a subsidiary issue, to justify their wrong decision. We fear, too, that all the Indian members of the Board did not attend the Board meeting and strengthen the hands of the few who tried to do justice to the students and the question at issue. To judge from the numerous letters that we receive from the students of the Institute with regard to other grievances, we feel that things are very much amiss in the Institute. We still hope at least the Indian members of the Board will sympathetically consider the students' grievances before they become more serious and complicated. The only proper course for the Board is first to decide each question on its own merits and then to consider, so far as is necessary, the points of discipline.

Cheerless Prospect.

To European statesmen who hope that the League Council now meeting at Geneva will be able to dispel the dark clouds of mutual suspicion and silent hostility created by Sir Austen Chamberlain's ominous and disappointing speech in regard to the problem of Rhineland evacuation and the reparations, the prospect is at present very cheerless indeed. Dr. Stresemann has, very naturally, demanded from the British and the French representatives in the League Council a clear-cut statement on both issues. M. Briand, subtle and adroit, is a past-master in the policy of procrastination, the mischief of which his adversaries fail immediately to appreciate because it is ushered in with an avalanche of glib phrases saturated with protestations of good intentions from this most facile orator of the day in Europe. He is at his old game again, as is indicated in the news from Geneva that he had an hour's talk with Dr. Stresemann. But Germany insists now on action, not sweet words.

Briand In A Fix.

The French Foreign Minister finds himself at present in an exceptionally difficult position. He knows that his Chief in Paris, the doctrinaire M. Poincare, has been forced to depend more heavily on the Centre and Right groups in French politics. The latest reshuffle in the French Cabinet was a clear indication that the Poincare manoeuvre of "keeping the Radicals chained to his chariot-wheels almost at any cost" did not succeed and the French Premier has now to assure the chauvinists of the Right that he regards reparations and Rhineland evacuation as twin and interdependent problems. Nothing excites more resentment in Germany than this selfish and callous view. M. Briand knows this and he does his best to show to the Germans that in actual practice French political policy will be content to discuss them separately. But between the political shiftiness of his Chief and the unimaginative obstinacy of his British colleague at Geneva, M. Briand stands between Scylla and Charybdis.

Bombay Youth Conference.

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, which holds its second session today at Poona, is but one sign of the country-wide, nay world-wide, Youth Movement. That movement is marked by a righteous revolt against the shams and injustices of the world. India has more than her due share of injustices, the greatest being foreign domination, and could not possibly be left untouched by the movement and unstirred by the shining example of the Youth of China and Egypt. The Poona Conference has the privilege of being presided over by one of the best specimens of Indian Youth, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We are glad to learn that the various Provincial Youth Leagues are co-operating to hold an All-India Youth Conference at Calcutta during the Congress Week. We wish these Conferences every success and trust they will inspire the Youth of the country to heroic, wise and organised action for the country's freedom and progress.

REVISED NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

Further Safeguards to Minorities

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S SUPPLIMENTARY REPORT

MUSLIM OPINION CONCILIATED

The All-Parties' enlarged Constitution Committee has just published a supplementary Report including, among other things the recommendations made by the Lucknow Conference and a few others made by the enlarged Committee in response to suggestions submitted to it from various quarters.

The supplementary Report is in pursuance of the following resolution passed by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow:—

"This Conference resolves to re-appoint the Nehru Committee with power to co-opt and authorises it to select and instruct a Parliamentary draftsman to put the constitution outlined and recommended by it as accepted by this Conference with all necessary ancillary and consequential provisions, in the shape of a bill to be placed before a convention of the representatives of all political, commercial, labour and other organisations in the country present at this Conference and others of not less than two years' standing, provided that nothing will be added or altered which is inconsistent with the agreements and decisions arrived at by this Conference.

The Committee shall take all necessary steps for the holding of the said convention on such date as may be fixed by it.

In drafting the bill the Committee shall take into consideration Schedule I and Schedule II to the Report and the Committee is authorised to make such alterations in the said schedules as it may think necessary."

SIGNATORIES OF REPORT.

The supplementary Report is signed by Pundit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir S. Ali Imam, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sirdar Mangal Singh, Mr. M. S. Aney, and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who were members of the original Committee, and also by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasturi, who were co-opted as members in accordance with the above resolution. Messrs. Shuaib Qureshi, R. G. Pradhan and N. M. Joshi have not signed the report, as the first resigned from the Committee on his departure for Europe and the other two were not able to attend any of the Committee's meetings. Mr. Jinnah was also a co-opted member but he declined to serve on the Committee.

GRIEF AT LALAJI'S DEATH.

The signatories record their grief at the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai, a co-opted member, after the last meeting of the Committee and state that "the conclusions embodied in this report had his full approval." They add: "The work of the Convention is of the nature of a sacred trust left by the departed patriot and the inspiration of his own lofty example will, we are confident, lead us to success."

The Committee has postponed the drafting of this Constitution in the form of a Bill pending the decisions of the National Convention.

The following is the full text of the introductory chapter, which answers the more important criticisms made against the original report:—

Our task now is to carry out the instructions given to us by the Lucknow Conference. That task we have endeavoured to perform. We venture however to make some observations in the hope and belief that they may remove some of the misapprehensions which have arisen in certain quarters in regard to the scope and effect of our recommendations.

A CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT.

We did not expect complete unanimity about our recommendations. There is nothing more controversial in human af-

(Continued on page 8.)

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

The following is the supplement to the Nehru Report dealing with communal representation:—

The most important question which engaged the attention of the original Committee and was discussed at length in the main Report was the question of reservation of seats for Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal. It is gratifying to note that the recommendations of the Report were accepted by the Hindus and Muslims of the Punjab and the Lucknow Conference and the clauses relating to Bengal were formally accepted on behalf of Bengal Muslims and Hindus by Messrs. Akram Khan and J. M. Sen Gupta. The Punjab agreement is embodied in resolution No. 6 of the Lucknow Conference set out at p. 164 of the 3rd edition of the Report. All that is necessary for us is to add a proviso to Clause III (a) (p. 123.) The proviso will run as follows:

"Provided that the question of communal representation will be open for reconsideration if so desired by any community after working the recommended system for 10 years."

A MATTER OF GREAT SATISFACTION.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Punjab and Bengal Provincial Muslim Leagues as well as the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee have at their open sessions fully accepted this agreement. The question of reservation of seats for Muslim majorities must therefore be taken as finally settled, the Muslims of the only two provinces concerned having accepted the Lucknow agreement We are aware that the seceders from the old Muslim League in the Punjab and certain sections of Muslims in the minority provinces are still dissatisfied with the Punjab Hindu Muslim agreement. As against the former we have the fact that numerous public meetings held in almost all the important towns of the Punjab and attended by thousands of Muslims have passed resolutions approving the recommendations and that not a single public meeting has been called to support the point of view of the seceders. We should have been glad to notice some of the points they have tried to make against our recommendations if we were only sure that they themselves believed in those points. When we find these gentlemen approaching the Statutory Commission with the most reactionary proposals insisting on communal electorates, no transfer of power to the popular representatives in the Central legislature and continuation of law and order as a reserved subject in the Provinces we may be excused if we refuse to treat them seriously when they take us to task for not recommending proportional representation, a complete federal system of Government from top to bottom, and full provincial autonomy. As regards Muslims in Provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal, we are of opinion that they are entirely out of court as they are not in the least personally affected and have not been briefed by their brethren of the Punjab and Bengal who, as pointed out above, have accepted our recommendations. Bengal Muslims generally must be taken to have accepted the resolution of the Provincial League approving the Lucknow decisions as no other Muslim meetings have been held in that province either for or against that resolution. We therefore submit that the controversy about reservation of seats for majorities must now be taken as closed.

The connected question of reservation of seats for minorities was considered by us at our meeting held at Delhi on the 5th November and in compliance with the general Muslim desire expressed in the press and at various meetings we have added the following proviso to clause IV.

"Provided that the question will be open for reconsideration after the expiration of that period if so desired by any community."

GRIEVANCE ABOUT WEIGHTAGE.

A great grievance has been made by certain sections of the Muslims against the main Report for not allowing the continuance of the weightage at present enjoyed by the community in provinces where it is in a minority. The reasons for that recommendation are fully set out at pages 51 to 53 of the main Report. We desire to point here that the Madras Congress resolution which is accepted by most of these critics allows no weightage to minorities except as a result of reciprocal concessions by mutual agreement. No

(Continued on next page.)

GRAVE TURN IN KING'S HEALTH

ROYAL HOUSE HOLD ANXIOUS

[redacted]RINCE OF WALES' DASH F[redacted]R LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Reuter was informed at 3/45 p.m. to-day that the King's condition had not changed this morning.—Reuter

TEMPERATURE REMAINS HIGH

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The bulletin issued at 11/15 this morning says his Majesty had several hours of sleep. Temperature remains high but there has been no further impairment of his strength.—Reuter.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD ANXIOUS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

To-day's bulletin is not regarded as satisfactory. The anxiety of members of the Royal household has not been allayed. The continuance of high temperature means that the infection still exists and the position so far as that is concerned has not improved although the fever is not worse.—Reuter.

FEVER PERSISTS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A bulletin issued at 8-45 p.m. says the King had a quiet day. Signs in the lung have improved. Fever persists, though it is not so high as last evening, and is due to some return of the general infection which necessarily affects the condition of the heart.

DISQUIETING AND LESS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

To-night's bulletin is regarded in the Palace circles as disquieting and less satisfactory than the morning bulletin. The situation is described as anxious. An important feature is the general infection is in some measure returned. Doctors at the end of last week were able to report that the infection had become localised and His Majesty was in a safer position, but the situation has now reversed. Spread of poison from lung to other parts of the system must have an effect on the heart and concern is felt accordingly. Four doctors were in consultation for four and a half hours. Sir Stanley Hewett is again staying for the night at the Palace.

The night bulletin was signed by four doctors.—Reuter.

MODERN 'MANU' ON JOURNALISTIC ETHICS

GOUR'S SERMON TO NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

"NO JUSTIFICATION IN BANNING SIMON SHOW NEWS"

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10.

Sir,—Harisingh Gour has issued the following statement to the press:—

Not being a boycotter I hesitate to comment upon the decision of some Nationalist papers not to publish any news about Simon Commission's proceedings. Still it seems to me that in adopting this self-denying ordinance the newspapers concerned are giving the Anglo-Indian Papers another advantage of publishing these proceedings as their exclusive features which would materially extend their circulation even to quarters where the Nationalist papers have hitherto held the field. I should be sorry if the policy advocated and followed by some journals proves suicidal.

It appears to me that the primary purpose of a newspaper is to collect and circulate news and it has no right to exclude any news merely because it happens to be unpalatable to its policy.

WHAT HE DOESN'T KNOW.

That the Simon Commission's proceedings create news cannot be denied and I have still to learn that a newspaper is justified in censoring news merely because it offends against its own political conviction. We see every-day news of dacoity and murder published in the Nationalist papers though I do not suppose anyone approves of those offences. The Nationalist journals have no right to play the moralist. Their plain duty as purveyors of news is to give all news if it has a news value. If they do not, they fail in their elementary duty.—A. P.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received an address of welcome from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 11th December.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. The Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Ramdurg and the Chief of Jamkhandi at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 11th December.

'ONLY A SERVANT OF ALLAH'

Pir, Karam Shah's Challenge

NEVER HEARD OF LAWRENCE BEFORE LAHORE INCIDENT.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Statements continue to be made in a section of the press that Syed Pir Karam Shah who was roughly handled by an infuriated crowd on the occasion of Lala Lajpat Rai's funeral procession is Colonel Lawrence in disguise.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Pir Karam Shah, who is now in Amritsar, stated that he was born in Bokhara and was the son of Syed Lalshah and the grandson of Pir Nur Ali Shah. While he was yet a child he migrated to Ajmer where his grandfather died. At Ajmer there still existes a mausoleum in memory of his grandfather. He lived at Ajmer for about ten years.

A SERVANT OF ALLAH.

He was now aged about 32 and was very well-known in the Muslim world as a Faqir who devoted his time in offering prayers to Allah. He had performed Chilas (meditation for forty days at a sacred place) at different places of Muslim sanctity such as Ajmer Sharif, Datar Ganj Sharif, Lahore Kalyar Sharif and Mahim Sharif. At some of those places he had houses and landed property. Thousands of people in India held him and his father in reverence and wherever he went he was respected by a large number of followers.

NEVER HEARD OF LAWRENCE.

He had never heard of Colonel Lawrence before he was maltreated at Lahore. He did not know English beyond signing his name which he had learnt only recently in order to keep his accounts with his bank. He resented very much being Colonel Lawrence and his despair would have known no bounds if he had died under that misapprehension for in that case no Muslim would have offered funeral prayers for him.

Continuing, he said although he had received serious injuries at Lahore and was still in bed being treated by eminent doctors, he bore no illwill to anybody and had forgiven all those who had assaulted him. He was very thankful to those students and officials who had rescued him that day.

ONLY INTERESTED IN RELIGION.

Questioned further he asserted that he had no other mission except that of Islam which was so dear to his heart. He had nothing to do with politics and was neither connected with C. I. D. nor any other State or Government nor was he Colonel Lawrence. He challenged those who made any insinuations to prove these.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES' DASH FOR LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris,—The Prince of Wales' train entered the French territory at Mulhouse, left a minute later at 9-58 a.m. and reached Belfort at 10-43, the journey being done in less time than usually taken by the London—Brindisi express. The train stopped at Belfort for 12 minutes during which the Prince and Sir Godfrey Thomas, his private secretary, took a brief walk on the platform.—Reuter.

PRINCE TO REACH LONDON IN NIGHT

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Reuter is officially informed that the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Victoria Station at 10/30 to-night.—Reuter

FACILITIES FOR PRINCE'S PROGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Paris.—As in Italy, so in France all lines on the Prince of Wales route will be cleared for the rapid passage of the special train which will follow the direct route to the coast via Laon without touching at Paris. There will be only one stop to exchange engines. Train is expected at Laon at sixteen and at Boulogne at nineteen o'clock to-morrow.—Reuter.

DESTROYER SENT TO CONVEY PRINCE

London, 11th December.—As an emergency measure the Destroyer "Torch" has been detailed to convey the Prince of Wales from Boulogne to England.

"JIX" ON KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the words of Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who addressed the authors' Club: "We are all more than anxious" about the "King's condition. The accentuation of anxiety is reflected in the increased numbers of visitors at the Palace gates even after midnight. Motor cars had lined up three deep. The Duke and Duchess of York remained at the Palace until 10-30 last night. Sir Humphrey Rolleston and Sir Frank Buzzard, physicians, departed half an hour later.—Reuter.

"SAFEGAURDS" FOR MUSLIMS!

Patna Conference's Amendments to Nehru Report

COMMUNITY FIRST, COUNTRY' NEXT

Lucknow "Pact" a Fatal Blunder, Says Mahomed Ali

PATNA, Dec. 11.

After six hours' discussion the Bihar and Orissa All-Parties' Muslim Conference, before it rose at 12 last night, proposed a number of safeguards for the protection of Muslim rights in any future constitution for the country.

PROPOSED SAFEGUARDS.

Maulana Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., moved:—

The Bihar and Orissa All-Parties' Muslim Conference declares that separate electorates for Muslims are absolutely essential for advancing Muslim rights and interests, but in order to protect Muslim interests and to change the present atmosphere in the country, Muslims are prepared to accept joint electorates if

SIND AND N.W.F.

(1) Sindh was made a truly separate province.

(2) Complete reforms were extended to the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan.

(3) The Muslim majority in Bengal and the Punjab were mainained.

(4) Twenty-five per cent. seats were reserved for Bihar and Orissa Muslims in both Provincial and Central Legislatures and similarly in other provinces Muslim and non-Muslim minorities, not exceeding fifteen per cent. were given seats in excess of their number, provided that no majority would there by be reduced to a minority.

(5) One-third seats at least were reserved for Muslims in the Cenral Legislature.

LEGISLATION.

(6) No Bill, legislation, amendment or resolution were to be brought forward or discussed or passed in any Legislature if three-fourths of the members of any community were opposed to any such measure on the ground it was prejudicial to the interest of their community.

(7) Provincial Governments were made independent in all international matters and powers of the Central Government were to be confined to such matters as concerned the whole of India.

ELECTION OF LEGISLATORS.

And (8) No candidate were to be considered successful in any election until he secured one-third of the votes of his own community and one-fifth of the votes of other communities which were polled and if no candidate could be successful in such manner then the candidate who secured the highest number of votes polled of his own community would be considered successful. Until each and every one of the above demands of the Muslims were accepted Mussalmans would never abandon separate electorates.

A LEAD TO INDIA!

The Maulana said that the decisions arrived at in the Conference on these points would give a lead to the whole of Muslim India. The proposal which he moved provided ample safeguards to Muslim rights and were bound to secure the approval of all Muslims

Mr. Masud Ahmed seconded the resolution.

WON'T ACCEPT JOINT ELECTORATES!

A section of Muslims, thirty-three in number, refused to accept joint electorates under any condition and was determined to stick to separate electorates. On behalf of this group Maulavi Fazlur Ahmad moved an amendment that the portion of the resolution declaring that Mussalmans were prepared to accept joint electorates on conditions mentioned should be deleted and the conditions set forth should form separate demands. He pointed out that joint electorates would be highly prejudicial to Muslim interests. Mr. Athar Hussain Abdul Ghani, M.L.C. and Khan Bahadur Jafar among others supported the amendment.

"RUINOUS TO MUSLIMS"!

Mr. Athar Hussain said that experience had shown joint electorates in local bodies were ruinous to Muslims and they would dig their political grave by accepting joint electorates. Nawab Mahomed Ismail pointed out that the consensus of Muslim opinion was in favour of separate electorates. The present Hindu mentality, he declared, was responsible for Muslim apprehensions regarding joint electorates. He for one would not go against Muslim opinion although personally he thought joint electorates would be helpful to constitutional advance.

Maulana Azad Subhani and Qazi Ahmad Hussain, M.L.C., opposed the amendment and supported the resolution.

"A FATAL BLUNDER".

Winding up the discussion Maulana Mohamed Ali, President of the Conference, pointed out that "the Lucknow Pact was a fatal blunder. He affirmed that the proposals embodied in the resolution would provide real safeguards for Muslim inerests. He would not go to the Hindus to crave their acceptance of the Muslim demands. Hindus should themselves concede these legitimate demands.

The amendment was put to vote and lost and the resolution proposed by Maulana Shafi Dandi was carried by 100 votes to 31.

The Conference also passed a resolution declaring that the goal of India was complete independence.

At the instance of Maulana Shaukat Ali a resolution urging constructive work for the spread of primary education among Muslims was passed.—A. P.

PLAIN QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Commons, Commander Wedgwood asked for an answer to the plain question whether or not Government considered the questions of Reparations and Evacuation as linked up. Commander Locker-Lampson, in reply, hoped that nobody would press him in this matter at present, as conversations were proceeding, and it was not in the public interest to add anything to what had been said.—Reuter.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CLOSED TO INDIANS

Severe Restrictions on Immigration

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

Several cases have recently occurred in which Indians wishing to enter into the Philippine Islands have been refused visas It will, therefore, be interesting to point out the conditions under which Indians are permitted entry under the Philippine Immigration Act of 1917 which is in force. Claims have been made under the exclusion provisions of this Act by Indians on the ground that they are merchants. They have supported this claim by letters from various municipal and provincial officials in the Philippine Islands to the effect that persons applying for visas were intending to proceed thither and assist Indians already in business there. But a close examination of the Act shows that Indians intending to proceed there as merchants must have actually been merchants in India for at least two years.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITION.

Indians who wish to join the firms in the Philippine Islands as mercantile assistants and clerks are not also members of the exempt class and are therefore not admissible under the law. Those who are not merchants by profession and who claim to be silent partners in a store or business in the Islands are likewise not entitled to admission in that country. They must be actual merchants in India in order to be in a position to apply for admission as such.—A. P.

PARSIS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Europeans beaten by 134 Runs

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE OF EUROPEANS AFTER RECOVERY

Jamshedji's Deadly Bowling

CAPTURES 6 WICKETS FOR 38

PARSIS	1st INNINGS	316 RUNS
EUROPEANS	1ST INNINGS	278 ,,
PARSIS	2ND INNINGS	246 ,,
EUROPEANS	2ND NNINGS	150 ,,

On Tuesday, the last day of the Quadrangular final, Bahadur Kapadia and Marshall continued the second innings. After adding 12 runs to his overnight score of 26 he was given l.b.w, the Kapadia-Marshall partner realising 58. At the fall of the eight wicket the score stood at 188.

Elavia filled up the gap and by careful play the second century was soon hoisted. The partnership was soon broken when Behrend took Marshall's bails with a beautiful ball the score board telegraphing 208. Palsetia joined Elavia and the pair hit out vigourously, sending balls to the boundary several times. The last pair had added a very useful 38 before Elavia was out l.b.w., to Harrison

The Parsi innings closed for 246. With the margin of 38 rcns of the first innings, the Europeans were faced with the task of making 285 to win.

At 12-20 p.m. the Europeans opened their second innings sending in Harrison and Higgins. The biginning was bad as they lost their first wicket when the score stood at 16, Harrison being run out. Seven runs later Higgins was caught at short leg. When the lunch interval came in, the score was 27 for 2 (Stephenson 4. and Meyer 2, not out).

After lunch the third wicket of the day fell when Stephenson was smartly caught by Vajifdar in the slips after he had made 17 and the score stood at 58. Travers then joined Meyer and the partnership produced 63 runs by careful and smart play, Meyer taking the lion's share in run-getting. At 121 the fourth wicket fell, the European skipper being clean-bowled by Vajifdar. Cullen joined Meyer whose stumps were scattered by Jamshedji. At tea interval the score stood at 137 for 5.

Resuming after tea, there was a sensational collapse of Europeans. Five wickets were down for 137 and they could add only 13 runs, the whole side being dismissed for a paltry 150.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

PARSIS.	EUROPEANS.
D. K. Kapadia (Capt.).	F. G. Travers (Capt.).
B. E. Kapadia.	F. C. Behrend.
F. E. Kapadia.	W. J. Cullen.
S. H. Colah,	J. B. Higgins.
N. D. Marshall.	R. J. O. Meyer.
S. N. Gandhi.	T. Parker.
H. J. Vajifdar.	C. N. Reed.
R. E. Palia.	G. W. Stephenson.
R. J. Jamshedji.	H. J. Tedder.
S. Palsetia.	P. T. Harrison.
J. N. Elavia.	Allen.

The final match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament came to an end soon after tea on Tuesday and resulted in a victory for the Parsis by 134 runs. It was a day of sensations, though the cricket was comparatively dull. When the Parsis continued their innings in the morning their tail wagged vigorously, and when the whole side was dismissed the score was 246 runs. This gave them a lead of 284 runs. The partnership between Bahadur Kapadia and Marshall which had realised 58 runs, was broken when the former put his leg in front of a straight one from Meyer. Elavia joined Marshall and the score advanced by twenty runs before Marshall was bowled in splendid fashion by Behrend. The last wicket partnership, however, between Elavia and Palsetia gave the Europeans some trouble. Palsetia was twice dropped but runs came in steadily, both batsmen showing a fearless determination to score runs. The innings was closed for 246 runs when Elavia was declared l.b.w. off Harrison's bowling. It was indeed a creditable performance for the Parsis to have collected such a useful total, especially as half their team had been dismissed for 97 runs.

At twenty past twelve the Parsis came out to field. Travers had evidently decided to make a sporting attempt to make the runs for he sent in Harrison and Higgins to open the innings. Quiet play ruled throughout, though there were flashes here and there. When sixteen runs had been scored Harrison was run out, and seven runs later Higgins fell a victim to Palia's clever leg trap, Fali Kapadia dismissing him with a brilliant catch. Meyer and Stephenson then became associated, but Meyer should have been held after he had scored a single, Deli Kapadia dropping a very easy catch. The Parsis consequently paid dear for his mistake for Meyer went on to score 66.

At lunch time the score was 27 for 2 wickets. Meyer and Stephenson carried the score to fifty after the innings had been in progress for fifty minutes. Eight runs later Stephenson returned to the pavilion having been caught out by Vijifdar off Jamshedji's bowling. The slow bowler was showing brilliant form and his innocent deliveries kept the batsmen constantly puzzled. He was destined to give an excellent account of himself for when the match came to an end his analysis for the innings showed 6 wickets for 38 runs

Travers was the next to come in, and this partnership also proved very useful, 63 runs being added before Meyer was clearly bowled by Jamshedji. The score was now 137 runs for 5 wickets and the teams adjourned for tea.

A sensational collapse occurred after the interval the entire side being dismissed for the addition of only 13 runs, this leaving the Parsis comfortable winners. The pitch was badly worn, and this combined with the excellent bowling of Jamshedji accounted for the collapse of six batsmen for 13 runs. Before tea there was every likelihood of a draw, but half an hour later all was over. Undoubtedly the Parsis deserved their victory by their fine all-round display, and the selection committee are to be congratulated on their choice. The Europeans, however, put up a wonderful fight, considering the relative weakness of their team, and it was just as much a tribute to the excellent captainey of Travers as to the wonderful spirit of his team that they did so well this year.

DETAILS OF THE GAME

Bahadur Kapadia and Marshall continued the Parsi second innings on Tuesday the last day of the final match between the Parsis and Europeans, but the attendance was not as big as might have been expected. Behrend was entrusted with the attack from the Esplanade end and Kapadia drove him for four in his first over. Then Marshall played Meyer into Behrend's hands at short slip, but the fielder dropped the catch. At this stage Marshall's score was 12. Two singles were followed by a nice straight drive to the screen off Kapadia's bat, and 180 appeared on the board. A hard stroke was well fielded by Behrend, but an overthrow resulted in two runs for Marshall. With a single he crossed over to face Behrend whom he cut prettily into the gully for a single. Meyer was bowling slower than usual, but he was difficult to play and the batsmen treated him with respect. His next over brought about the downfall of B. Kapadia who put his leg in front of a full toss. (188—8—38). Kapadia had played a valuable innings, his partnership with Marshall realising 58 runs at a time when they were needed badly. Elavia succeeded him, and after Marshall had played out a maiden over from the fast bowler, Meyer sent down another to the former. Harrison replaced Behrend at the Maidan end and Marshall put him into the gully for a single

(Continued on next page.)

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

(Continued from page 7.)

question of such concessions arises on our recommendations as we have not allowed any weightage to Hindu or any other minorities. Under the Madras resolution the Muslim minorities would be not only not entitled to claim any weightage but would be precluded from contesting additional seats beyond those warranted by their strict proportion to the population. So far from depriving them of any advantages they would have had under that resolution we have actually given them a valuable additional right which on reconsideration we hope they will appreciate.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

The question of the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency has been setled by mutual agreement which was adopted by the Lucknow Conference in resolution No. 4 vide page 162 It is one of the tragedies of communal controversy that the two bitterest opponents of the Lucknow agreement, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulvi Shaf Daudi are the signatories to the Sind agreement and have not yet explained how they came to sign it if as they now say it puts "Islam in danger."

We therefore unhesitatingly recommend that the Lucknow resolution be substituted for Clause V of the main Report vide page 124.

The word "Baluchistan" was by an oversight omitted from Clause VII (p. 124). By resolution 12 of the Lucknow Conference (p. 166) this omission was rectified and the clause will now read as follows:—

"The N.W.F. Province, Baluchistan and all newly formed provinces by separation from other provinces, shall have the same form of government as the other provinces in India."

The question of language was referred by the Lucknow Conference to us for report (resolution No. 9 p. 165). We have adopted the suggestions of the Conference and recommend that Clause 4 (v) of the original recommendations (p. 102) dealing with fundamental rights be amended by the addition of the following proviso:—

"Provided that adequate provision shall be made by the State for imparting public instruction in primary schools to the children of members of minorities considerable strength in the population through the medium of their own language and in such script as is in vogue among them.

Explanation—This provision will not prevent the State from making the teaching of the language of the Commonwealth obligatory in the said schools."

LANGUAGE OF COMMONWEALTH.

In accordance with the same resolution of the Lucknow Conference we also recommend that the following new clause be added to the original recommendations after clause 4 under the new heading "Language" (p. 103):

4. A. (i) The language of the Commonwealth shall be Hindustani which may be written either in Nagri or in Urdu character. The use of the English language shall be permitted.

(ii) In provinces the principal language of a province shall be the official language of that province. The use of Hindustani and English shall be permitted."

The last question having a communal aspect referred to us was the amendment of clause 87 (p. 123). We were directed to amend that clause "so as to safeguard the interests and rights of the various minorities in the central legislature with regard to the amendment of the constitution." (Resolution 7, p. 165). A sub-committee consisting of Mr. Chagla, Sir B. T. Sapru and Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru went into the question and reported that the needs of the stitution would be met by substituting the words "4/5ths of those present" for the words "2/3rds of the total number of members." We entirely agree and recommend that the said amendment be made.

GOING FAR TO MEET MUSLIM DEMAND.

It will be seen from the above that we have gone a very long way to meet the Muslim demand. The only point upon which we are sorry we cannot see eye to eye with them is the question of reservation for them of 1/3rd of the total number of seats in the Central legislature. This point has been fully dealt with in the main Report (p. 53 last paragraph and p. 54). We have not heard anything since to induce us to alter our opinion. On the contrary we are convinced that the fears of the Muslims are more imaginary than real. We may point out that our recommendations in this respect are more favourable to Muslims than the Madras Resolution which provides that the proportion agreed upon for the provinces shall be maintained in the Central Legislature. We have fixed no proportions for the Punjab and Bengal. With the unfettered rights we have recommended for Muslims in those provinces to contest any number of seats they like, the chances are that they will capture more seats for the Central legislatures than they are entitled to in strict proportion to their population.

We dealt with the last District Board elections in Bengal at p. 47 and 48 of the main Report and gave interesting figures relating to it in Appendix C (p. 154). The figures for the Punjab were not then available to us but we anticipated similar results in that province also. We are now in possession of full particulars and find that our expectation was justified. The figures now available are given in Appendix "A" to this report. They will appear at a glance to be even more illuminating than those of Bengal. In spite of the fact that the non-Muslim voters for the Punjab District Boards number about 3,02,000 and the Muslim voters about 2,68,000 only Muslims have captured 408 seats out of a total of 815 which is just over 50 per cent. In 15 out of 28 districts the Muslim members exceed Hindus and Sikhs combined. While there are 9 district where no Sikhs have been elected and 4 where no Hindu has been elected there is only one district where the Muslims failed to capture a single seat. In two districts all the elected members are Muslims.

As we have shown in the main Report any attempt at the reservation demanded will upset the whole of our scheme. We are therefore strongly opposed to it. We appeal to the Muslims in the minority provinces to accept our recommendations in a generous spirit. The question does not arise in Bengal and the Punjab.

REGRET AT SIKHS' ATTITUDE

We cannot close this chapter without expressing our deep regret at the attitude taken by the Sikhs on the main Report and the Lucknow resolutions. Their case is fully considered in that Report at pages 56 and 57 and we have again given our most anxious consideration to it. The complaint so far as we can understand it is against reservation of seats for Muslim minorities for a fixed period. The Sikhs do not stand to gain if this reservation is removed, but have chosen to champion the cause of true nationalism and democracy by insisting on total abolition of reservation from every part of the country. We have not claimed that our recommendations can be justified by abstract principles. Indeed no constiiution in the world can be supported by a strict application of those principles. All we claim is to have suggested a constitution which in all the circumstances of our country appeared to us to be just and reasonable. We regret we cannot remove the temporary reservation we have proposed on practical considerations simply to vindicate the highest principles of democracy.

There is one matter, however, in which the Sikhs have our entire sympathy and that is their proposal to introduce proportional representation in the Punjab. Our colleague Sardar Mangal Singh is strongly in favour of this system—we have discussed the question at length in the main Report (pp. 35 to 37) where we have expressed our own approval of the principle, but have refrained from recommending it on practical grounds. We shall be glad if a way out of those practical difficulties is found by the Convention.

REVISED NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 7.)

fars than the evolution of a constitution. Whenever such an attempt has been made, whatever the circumstances have been peaceful or disturbed, opinion has been sharply divided. We expected, therefore, a sharp division of opinion in India. It has been an agreeable surprise to us, however, that these differences of opinion have not been very substantial or fundamental. Such differences as have arisen are, growth of public interest in contitutional in our opinion, indicative of a healthy questions. The issue of the constitution has become a live issue and one is bound to note that the various opinions are based on the strength and seriousness of conviction. The public mind has been impressed and stirred to an extent not experienced before.

GROUPS OF CRITICS.

Our critics belong to two large groups—those, chiefly English, who describe our recommendations as fantastic or impractical, and those in India who think that we do not go far enough or who criticise details. We have little to say to our foreign critics. Reason seldom, if ever, makes a strong appeal when self-interest is concerned. "The convictions of the mass of mankind," said John Stuart Mill, "run hand in hand with their interests and class feelings. We have a strong faith, stronger than either politicians or philosophers generally have, in the influence of reason and virtue over men's minds, but it is in that of the reason and virtue of their own side of the question. We expect few conversions by the mere force of reason from one creed to the other."

We are not sanguine enough, therefore, to expect to convince or convert those who have made it their business in the past to carry on an active propaganda in the English press and elsewhere against India. But even those who are habitually hostile to us have found it impossible to ignore the Report. The real conflict lies between two sets of ideas—the democratic and the autocratic. We seek to establish a democratic form of government. Our English critics long used to unfettered autocracy in India, cannot swallow this democratic pill, in spite of their loudly expressed enthusiasm for democracy nearer home. This enthusiasm for democracy resolves itself in India into the perpetuation of autocracy under the hollow shell of democratic forms. A false affinity to democratic ideals and methods without its essence is even more undesirable than naked autocracy; for it misleads the superficial.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

A charge brought against us by our critics in England is that we have followed European and particularly British models and have betrayed an utter lack of originality. We frankly confess that we have not been original. We have been content to follow models which have been tried and tested in other parts of the world and which even the framers of the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution professed to follow. There is no patent in constitutions, and we were not aware of the fact that it is a special virtue in a constitution that it should be unique and unlike all others.

Those who imagine that democracy is the special prevogative of the west know little of history. But whatever the past may have been we should like to know from our critics what their alternative is to democracy. The only alternative, so far as we can see, is some form of autocracy.

WHY THIS EXCESSIVE SOLICITUDE.

The seat of autocracy, as far as we are concerned, has been Whitehall, and we are inclined to think that this excessive desire for an "oriental" constitution for India means a desire to perpetuate the autocracy of Whitehall in some shape or form. But it is time that our critics realised that whatever else may happen it is clear that no kind of autocracy is going to be tolerated in India. In his speech at Albert Hall on October 27, Prime Minister Baldwin said: "absolutism in monarchies is dead and absolutism in States is going."

It is said sometimes that although autocracy has to go ultimately there must be several steps leading up to its total abolition. Caution and expediency are sometimes necessary for the politician or statesman but there are occasions when half measures are dangerous. That time has come in India to-day.

There can be no question now of provincial autonomy with the Government of India or the Secretary of State retaining their powers. Only if the fullest responsibility is cast on the shoulders of the legislatures can they be expected to discharge their duties fearlessly and efficiently. Absence of such responsibility or divided responsibility leads to all manner of anomalies and monstrosites and woefully affects the morale both of public life and public administration.

We have had an example of this in the communal tension that has prevailed in the country during the last three or four years. The ardent communalist feels that his strength lies in feeding and supporting the communal feeling. The administration finds it difficult to control the enthusiasm or fanaticism of the communalist except by compromises which are seldom successful. The position could not have been worse under responsible government where law and order rest with a popular legislature.

AGA KHAN'S ADVOCACY OF BRITISH RULE.

The ranks of our critics have been joined recently, we regret to say, by the Aga Khan. He tells us that "the British people could never honourably agree to leave an armed force, or even civil administrators, in a country for the good government of which it was no longer responsible.....If the British did this in a fit of madness, of which there has been no parallel in history, they would go down, not only in the estimation of the whole world, but in history for all time, for supplying armed force to a country wherein their responsibility had come to an end to be administered at the beck and call of other people." The Aga Khan is very solicitous about the honour and prestige of the British people. We wish he were equally concerned with the honour of his own country and people. There are some things to which the Indian people also will never agree and one of these is the perpetuation or continuation of British autocracy in India. The Indian people, we believe, are still prepared to welcome honourable co-operation with the British in many fields but that co-operation cannot be domination of any kind. We are prepared to welcome British experts, civil or military, on terms honourable to both parties. If however, they only wish to come here to dominate and not on any other conditions then they are welcome to stay away. We shall take the risk and make other arrangements.

DOUBLY INCREDITABLE.

The Aga Khan's argument is creditable neither to the British nor to the people of this country, and if it represents any responsible opinion in England, we can only say that there was little of genuineness about the declarations that have so frequently been made about the establishment of responsible government in India The internal position in India is not and cannot be worse than it was in Canada when Lord Durham wrote his famous report, or even when responsible government was actually established in Canada. He describes the French and the British "not as two parties holding different opinions and seeking different objects in respect to government but as different races, engaged in a national contest." "The mutual dislike of the two classes", says Lord Durham, "extends beyond politics into social life, where, with some trifling exceptions again, all intercourse is confined to persons of the same origin. Grown up persons of a different origin seldom or never meet in private societies and even the children, when they quarrel, divide themselves into French and English like their parents. In the schools and the streets of Montreal, the real capital of the Province, this is commonly the case.....Such a sentiment is naturally evinced rather by trifles than by acts of intrinsic importance. There has been no solemn or formal declaration of national hostility, but not a day nor scarcely an hour passes without some petty insult, some provoking language, or even some serious mutual affront, occurring between persons of French and British descent."

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT IN 1919

A similar argument about India's incapacity to defend her frontiers and the consequent impossibility of India achieving responsible government was advanced in 1919. In dealing with it, Mr. Montague said: "Parliament, I think, must see that you do not at one and the same moment withhold things for a particular reason, and then refuse the opportunity of procuring them. Do not at one and the same time say it is only a minority that wants them, when that minority tries hard to convert the majority. You must expect to see political life developed throughout India. Do not deny to India self-government, because she cannot take her proper share in her own defence and then deny to her people the opportunity of learning to defend themselves. These are problems of which Parliament takes upon itself the responsibility by the passage of this Bill."

The Aga Khan advocates independence for each Indian province and says that the position of each province must be "akin to that of Bavaria in the former German confederation, rather than that of an American State or a Swiss Canton." Some Indian princes and some Indian politicians, particularly of the Muslim community, have also laid stress on the future constitution being of a federal and not of a unitary type.

REFERENCE TO BAVARIA.

The Aga Khan's reference to Bavaria is, we think, particularly unfortunate. "The North German confederation," says Gooch in his book on Germany, "was transformed into the German Empire by for each Indian province and says that the adhesion of the Southern States and the 'amour propre' of Bavaria was flattered by some innocent constitutional privileges. The Reich consisted of twenty-two States, and the three Hanse towns. The Imperial dignity was conferred on the kings of Prussia in perpetuity, but Bismarck took care not to ruffle the feathers of the German Prin-

(Continued on page 5.)

SIMON FRAMEWORK READY

Why Sir Malcolm Goes to England: "Leader's" Revelation.

HATCHING A SECRET PLOT?

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The "Leader's" Calcutta correspondent wires that if reports current in Calcutta are reliable, with Sir Malcolm Hailey's forthcoming visit to England the centre of political interest so far as Indian reforms are concerned shifts to London. Already, it is felt that all the necessary evidence has been taken and the outlines of the Simon Commission's report are ready. Sir Malcolm Hailey will proceed to England practically armed with the authority on behalf of the Government of India and the Simon Commission to discuss the framework of the report. Sir Malcolm Hailey has had the benefit of discussing the situation with the supporters of the Government and among Anglo-Indian papers and his visit to Calcutta immediately before sailing for England is probably connected with the desire of the Viceroy for a final conference with himself.

Incidentally, it will enable Sir Malcolm Hailey to meet the representatives of European Association and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. In order, it is stated, to avoid suspicion being directed towards these secret moves the appearance of moving in different spheres is sought to be created by the Viceroy's touring in the remote corners of Burma on the eve of the Simon Commission's arrival at Delhi. Similarly the Simon Commission will delay their coming to Calcutta until after Sir Malcolm Hailey's departure.—A. P.

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PARIS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from previous page).

Crossing over to face Meyer he hooked him to the leg boundary, and then Elavia opened his account with a stroke to the covers for two, the next decade appearing at the same time. Three runs were scored as the result of byes, and then another three in the same over caused the second century to be hoisted after four and a half hours of batting.

THAT DEADLY NEW BALL.

With the advent of the new ball Behrend came on to bowl at the north end. Marshall turned him to fine-leg for a single and the left-hander played out the over. When Marshall took a single for a bye off Meyer, Elavia faced the bowler and hooked the next ball hard to the leg-boundary. The partnership was broken when Behrend took Marshall's bails with a peach of a ball. (208—9—25). Palsetia joined Elavia for the last wicket partnership. Meyer's next over produced four byes and a swing to leg resulted in a single. The wicket was showing signs of wear and Behrend was difficult to play. After he sent down a maiden over to Elavia, Parker was brought on to bowl at the pavilion end. The over was unproductive and then Elavia put the fast bowler to mid-on for a single and then Palsetia cut him to the ropes for four.

THE TAIL WAGS.

220 was hoisted when Elavia lifted Parker for four and then a lucky stroke over slips realised a like number. At the other end Palsetia snicked Behrend dangerously into the slips for a single. In the next over he skied the ball into the gully where Allen failed to hold him, one run being scored. Meyer relieved Behrend at the Police Court end and his first over produced four leg-byes which sent 230 up on the board. A long hit into the country by Elavia was misfielded by Harrison and four runs were added. Four byes off Meyer hoisted the next decade in quick succession and then Palsetia gave Elavia an opportunity to face the bowling when he took a single with a weak stroke. At the other end Palsetia lifted Parker into the country where Harrison dropped an easy catch, the batsman's score now being 7. He seemed to have made up his mind to hit, but luck was with him and though he skied the ball into slips he escaped. Elavia who had been playing good cricket was out l.b.w. to Harrison when that bowler was brought on to bowl at the Esplanade end and the Parsi innings came to an end. (246—10—17). The Parsi tail had wagged vigorously their innings lasting in all for five and a half hours, and the Europeans were left to make 285 runs for a victory.

THE EUROPEANS BAT

A POOR START.

At twenty past twelve, Harrison and Higgins came out to open the European second innings to the bowling of Vajifdar and Palia. Higgins faced Vajifdar who took on from the Esplanade and cut the first ball for a single. At the other end, Palia sent down a maiden over to Higgins. Vajifdar followed suit and after Higgins had spent an uncomfortable time he skied him into the country for a brace. Harrison scored his first run when he drove Vajifdar to mid-off. With a single Higgins crossed over to face Palia whom he hit for four and two, hoisting the first decade after fifteen minutes of batting. Vajifdar's next over produced three runs, Harrison refusing to attempt the quick ones. After two more singles had been scored Harrison was run out. (16—1—3.) He had started to take a run when Higgins sent him back, but B. Kapadia whipped his bails off before he could regain his crease.

PALIA'S LEG-TRAP.

Stephenson came out to join Higgins and played out the over. Following a maiden over from Vajifdar, Stephenson opened his account with a straight drive for a single and Higgins obtained another when he put the ball away to leg. Four byes in Vajifdar's over caused the second decade to appear. In characteristic style Stephenson drove Palia for a single, but Higgins succumbed to Palia's leg-trap, Fali Kapadia diving to effect a fine catch at short leg. (23—2—14.) Meyer opened with a fine single, but after his colleague had scored another he skied the ball to mid-off where Doli Kapadia dropped a "sitter". The lunch interval arrived when the total was 27.

AFTER LUNCH

When Vajifdar began bowling from the maidan end after lunch Stephenson hoisted 30 on the board by snicking him through the slips for four. With a single he went across to the other side to face Palia off whom he took another. A pretty glance to leg brought him a couple of runs and at the other end Meyer clumped a full-tossed ball from Palia to the long boundary. Off the last ball of the over Meyer survived a very confident appeal by B. Kapadia for a catch behind the wicket. The next decade appeared when Stephenson drove Vajifdar cleanly to the ropes. After a couple of singles had been scored Meyer lashed out to Palia and skied the ball into the slips, but Marshall was too far for it. A nice drive into the county brought him a single and Stephenson sent him through the gully for four with a next late cut. This hoisted the first half century.

A SMART CATCH.

At this stage Jamshedji came on to bowl in place of Palia. Meyer stole a single off the fourth ball. In Vajifdar's next over four runs were scored as the result of byes and then a glance by Meyer produced a single. The same batsman scored a single off Jamshedji, but the slow bowler drew blood in his same over when he deceived Stephenson with a big break Vajifdar snapping him up in slips. (58—3—17.) Travers succeeded the retiring batsman and opened his account with a single, and another by Meyer caused 60 to be hoisted. Two runs were scored as the result of byes and Travers obtained a single when he put Jamshedji away to mid-on. Palsetia, meanwhile, had relieved Vajifdar at the maidan end. Jamshedji was bowling very well and he kept Meyer puzzled. The cricket consequently was very dull and singles were scored in slow succession. Meyer relieved the monotony by clumping a long hop from Palsetia to the tents, and three more runs completed the over. Meyer glanced Jamshedji for a single and his skipper obtained a couple of runs with a stroke through slips.

A GOOD STAND.

At the north end Marshall came on to bowl in place of Palsetia and caused amusement when he shifted the umpire back a few yards. Each batsman took a single in his first over and Meyer followed this by sending Jamshedji to the pavilion for four. Marshall conceded two singles and Meyer amused the crowd by his antics in facing Jamshedji. Going right out of his crease he lifted the slow bowler to the pavilion, the ball falling just short of the line. Travers secred a single and Marshall fielded the ball well when Meyer retained a stiff one to him. A single off Jomshedji gave place to a brace when Meyer drove Marshall into the country, and then he stole the next over with another single. Off Jamshedji he took another single which hoisted the first century on the board after the innings had been in progress for two hours. Nicely placed shots off the slow bowler realised a couple of singles. Palia came on to bowl at the Esplanade end and Meyer opened his shoulders to him, skying him first with a weak shot for two, and then punching him to the on-boundary.

THE PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

Two more singles caused 110 to appear and then Meyer reached his own half century with a single to leg. Runs came in very slowly and neither batsman showed any enterprise. Vajifdar came on in place of Palia and was dispatched to the long boundary by Meyer who took another two when he turned the ball to leg. The same over provided results for with his last ball Vajifdar scattered the European skipper's wickets. (121—4—15.) The partnership had added 63 runs. Cullen was the next man to occupy the crease. A single by Meyer was followed by another off Cullen's bat. Two more singles made up the over.

MEYER OUT.

Cullen played out a maiden over from Vajifdar who was keeping a splendid length, and Meyer stepped out to Jamshedji whom he hit for four. Meyer was standing out of his crease for the slow bowler who now tried to trick him by sending over a high ball with the object of having him stumped. Meyer, however, was wide awake. An on-drive for three by Cullen brought 130 on the board and then a similar stroke produced a like number, Colah coming in for some good-natured barracking when he stopped a certain four. Meyer stole the next over with a single, but Jamshedji got through his defence and Meyer was sent back after an invaluable innings. (137—5—66.) He had been at the wickets for two hours. The tea interval was taken at this stage.

AFTER TEA

Resuming after tea time Cullen faced the bowling of Vajifdar from the Police Court end and conceded a "maiden." Jamshedji took charge of the leather from the Gymkhana end and Reed off drove him for a single. Cullen pulled the next ball to the ropes and signalled 140, the rest of the over being unproductive. Vajifdar's next over produced only a single. In the next over Jamshedji dismissed Reed. Engineer accepting an easy catch at mid-on. (147—6—2). When Reed was out play had lasted for only 10 minutes after tea.

The Europeans met with another disaster when Parker who had joined Cullen was declared l.b.w. off Vajifdar's second ball in the next over. (147—7—0).

Allen stepped into the crease and the rest of the over did not produced runs. Jamshedji's slow deliveries were puzzling Cullen who gave an easy drop into hands of F. Kapadia in the slips who held it safely. (147—8—12).

With the dismissal of Cullen the European hopes were considerably lessened. After tea three wickets had fallen down for the addition of only 19 runs. It was a sensational collapse.

Behrend filled the empty crease. Jamshedji was proving deadly and off his next over clean bowled Allen. (148—9—1).

Teddar joined Behrend and the latter snicked two off Vajifdar at the same time hoisting 150.

Jamshedji's next over saw the Europeans all out for 150, Teddar giving an easy catch into the slips to [illegible] Kapadia off Jamshedji which he accepted. (150—10—0).

The Europeans thus sustained a defeat by 134 runs.

WILD SCENES OF JUBILIATION.

Wild scenes of jubiliation were witnessed after the match and the Parsi team was actually "mobbed" by the admiring crowds. Jamshedji the "hero" of the day, was chaired and carried into the pavilion in the accompaniment of cheers. Jamshedji was responsible for capturing 6 good European wickets for a paltry score of 38.

Scores:—

PARSIS: 1ST INNINGS

S. N. Gandhi, c Cullen, b Behrend	113
R. J. Jamshedji, v Stephenson, b Meyer	0
S. H. Colah, c Harrison, b Travers	69
F. E. Kapadia, b Behrend	22
H. J. Vajifdar, b Behrend	2
N. D. Marshall, b Behrend	3
D. K. Kapadia b Meyer	9
P. Palia, not out	50
B. E. Kapadia, b Behrend	2
J. N. Elavia, b Parker	7
S. Palsetia, c Cullen, b Travers	13
Extras	26
Total	316

Fall of wickets:—1 for 5, 2 for 165, 3 for 204, 4 for 207, 5 for 211, 6 for 233, 7 for 233, 8 for 248, 9 for 279, 10 for 316.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. J. O. Meyer	39	8	85	2
F. C. Behrend	29	12	40	5
T. Parker	17	3	68	1
P. T. Harrison	8	0	40	0
J. W. Ehephenson	5	0	34	0
F. G. Travers	8	1	23	2

Meyer bowled 4 no-balls.

PARSIS 2ND INNINGS.

S. N. Gandhi, l.b.w. Behrend	0
R. J. Jamshedji, b Meyer	11
S. H. Colah, c Reed, b Meyer	19
F. E. Kapadia, c Reed, b Behrend	38
H. J. Vajifdar, c and b Meyer	30
P. Palia, l.b.w. Parker	14
D. Kapadia, b Harrison	19
N. D. Marshall, b Behrend	25
B. E. Kapadia, l.b.w. Meyer	38
J. H. Elavia, l.b.w Harrison	17
S. Palsetia, not out	10
Extras	34
Total	246

Fall of wickets:—1 for 1, 2 for 17; 3 for 61; 4 for 69; 5 for 97; 6 for 125; 7 for 130; 8 for 188; 9 for 208; 10 for 246.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. J. O. Meyer	37	10	87	4
F. C. Behrend	26	7	57	3
P. T. Harrison	14.1	5	24	2
T. Parker	16	6	4	1
J. Stephenson	5	1	19	0

Behrend bowled 2 no balls
Harrison bowled 1 no ball.
Parker bowled 1 wide ball.

EUROPEANS—(1st Innings).

J B Higgins, c B E Kapadia, b Vajifdar	10
T Parker, c Vajifdar, b Palia	39
J Stephenson, c Colah, b Vajifdar	135
R J O Meyer, c Vajifdar, b Palia	0
F C Behrend, l-b-w, b Palsetia	12
C N Reed, c Marshall, b Jamshedji	1
W J Cullen, c Vajifdar, b Jamshedji	31
P T Harrison, c Palsetia, b Vajifdar	26
F G Travers, c B Kapadia, b Jamshedji	14
E J Allen, b Jamshedji	4
H J Tedder, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	278

Fall of wickets:—1 for 24, 2 for 107, 3 for 107, 4 for 136, 5 for 141, 6 for 199, 7 for 259, 8 for 260, 9 for 273, 10 for 278.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H J Vajifdar	50	12	76	3
P Palia	39	16	65	2
G R Jamshedji	29.4	8	66	4
S Palsetia	21	2	46	1
J H Elavia	3	0	10	0
N D Marshall	3	0	1	0

Palia bowled 2 no balls.

EUROPEANS—(2nd Innings.)

J B Higgins, c F Kapadia, b Palia	14
P T Harrison, run out	3
J. W. Stephenson, c Vajifdar, b Jamshedji	17
R. J. O. Meyer, b Jamshedji	68
F. G. Travers, b Vajifdar	15
W J. Cullen, c F. Kapadia, b Jamshedji	12
C. N. Reed c Engineer b Jamshedji	2
T. Parker l.b.w. b Vajifdar	0
E. J Allen b Jamshedji	1
F. C. Behrend (not out)	2
H. J. Teddar c F Kapadia, b Jamshedji	0
Extras	18
Total	150

Fall of wickets:—1 for 16; 2 for 27; 3 for 58; 4 for 121; 5 for 137; 6 for 147; 7 for 147; 8 for 147; 9 for 148; 10 for 150.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Vajifdar	21	9	36	2
P. Palia	30	2	38	1
R. Jamshedji	20.1	6	38	6
Palsetia	5	1	12	0
W. D. Marshall	4	0	8	0

Munshiganj (Dacca).—Information of the murder of a whole family consisting of six members in tragic circumstances has reached here from Debbog, a village in Srinagar police station sub-division.—A.P.

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CLUES

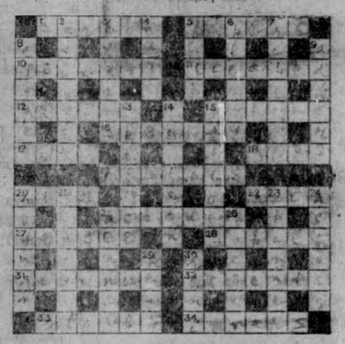
Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening an this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this. 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eye.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle. 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30. A queen.

In all cases the decision of the Managing Director must be accepted as final and NO CORRESPONDENCE CAN BE ENTERTAINED. Envelopes will be opened on 9th February, 1929 and results announced in the newspapers.



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Coupon No..... attached.

N.B.—Any number of solutions may be submitted and any paper may be used for submitting solutions provided every solution submitted is accompanied by a coupon.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay Dec. 11
Silver Ready	26-5-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	26-7-0
Higher	0-1-0
Tone of Market: Quiet.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 11.
1st Settlement.	59-2-0
2nd Settlement	59-11-0

ENSUING MUNICIPAL PARTY ELECTION

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party (Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee), a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and the Congress Candidates, for the Ensuing Municipal General Elections will address the meeting.

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Shearing,	Screwing,
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STOCKS AND SHARES

Considerable Covering of Tata Steel Ordinary

MILL SHARES HEALTHY

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The Stock Exchange opened rather steady and with fairly good enquiry for mill shares, the market displayed a healthy tone. There was extensive covering of Tata Steel Ordinary shares and with a good turnover of about 4,000 shares prices ruled firm. Defds. were not in active demand but followed the firmness. The rise was influenced by better reports from Jamshedpur. Other miscellaneous shares ruled quiet and steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 875, 76, 77, 76.
Century 411, 12, 14, 13.
Colaba 140, 43, 46, 47.
Crescent 141, 40.
Fazul 793, 95, 97, 95, 96.
Indore 385, 83, 86, 85-10.
Madhowji 57, 58, 60, 61.
Nagpur 506.
New Great 241, 43, 44, 46.
Pearl 503, 6, 7, 8.
Simplex 83, 84, 87, 86, 87.
Swadeshi 466, 67 65, 66.
Burma 847, 46, 48, 47.
Hydro 1163, 65, 67, 68, 67.
Tram 149, 150.
Deff. 290, 87, 90, 92, 95, 96.
Ord. 77-8, 78-4, 79, 80-4, 81, 82.
Bundi 21-6, 10, 8.
Indian 363, 64, 65, 68.
Katni Ord. 258, 60.
Alcock 341-14, 45.

Business in the following shares was done at prices given below:—

Elphinstone 9/4, 9/8, E. D. Sassoon 0/9/6, Bharuch 13/4, Katni 80/10, 82/8, Dawn 540, 542/8, Nagpur Pref 485, New City 90, 105, Bharat 75 72/8, Morarji 1345, 1350, Laxmi 1532/8, 1537/8, Sassoon Cotton 10, 10/8, Sholapur 6,000, New Berar Press 887/8, Bharatpur 140, Amritsar Patdi 132, Tapti 707/8, Mundra Bhon 78, Central Provinces 103, Dhond Baramati 101, India Bank 100, Imperial Bank 1480, Baroda Bank 83/8, 84/8, Union Bank 3/11/6, 3/12, Central Bank 24/12, 24/14, Andra Ordinary 605, Tata Power Ordi 515, 512/8, Tram Pref. 67/8, Tata Hydro Defd. 111, Katni 1st Pref. 104, Punjab Cement 14/14, New India 22/12, 23/4, Jupiter 11, 10/12, Scindhia 12/6, 12/5, Tata Second Pref. 85/12, 86/4, Tata Construction 57/8, 58, Tata Oil 28, 27/8, B. Telephone 56 B. Petrol 4/14, 4/14/6.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 363|12.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-4
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20), 3, 876-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506-4
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yd. 6) 413-12.
Crescent (100) Rs 140.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6). 147-8.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-9-6
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-4.
Fazulbhoy 160) (yr. 13-12) 79-6-4.
Finlay (100) O. 116/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 118/12
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 385-10.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 15-8.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1|2) 217-8.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd. 1525
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 61-4.
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 61-4.
Madras Jnitad (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1365.
New Great Mills (100) O, 241-4.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 223-12
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2, 80
Pearl Mills (250) 508-12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 360.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
Simplex (250) 87-8.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6150
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 466-4
Swar Mills (100) O. 116-4.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 345.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 847-8.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd up) 303-12
Bombay Steam Co. (250) xd. 261-4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4-13
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 33 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11-14
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 xd. 23-4.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8. Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-5.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 281-4
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (85) xd. 81-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 81-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 81-8.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50/) Rs. 56
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1|4, 21-8.
Central India Mining (10) 11.
Gwalior Cement (100) 125.
Indian Cement O. (250) 368-12.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 260.
Punjab Cement (10) 14-14.
United Cement (100) 103.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 26-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 605.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50 Rs. 4-8 Ord. 150.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 330, 1148/12 1167-8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1.140.
Tata Power O. (1000) 512-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable frm their London agents.

	Latest Prices
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
4-1/2 p.c. Loan 1950/55	92 12 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 17 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 13 9
Attock oil	1 8 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 0
Underground Electric Railways	1 6 9
Burma Corporation	0 15 3
Snia Viscosa	1 9 3
Beira Railways	1 5 9
Calico Printers	1 6 6
Marconi International Marine	3 6 3
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Copn.	5 13 9
Pames Finlay, Ord.	5 4 -1/2
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 5 3
Joai Assam Tea Co	b 5 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 11 1-1/2
International Rlys. of America Ord.	49 0 0
Malavalam Plantations	1 11 3
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 16 3
Vickers Ord.	0 11 7-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	1 1 3

Market weak.
Stock of Rubber in London—16,517 tons.
Decrease on week—338 tons.

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A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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LAJPAT RAI THE MAN.

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BLIND FOLLY OF BRITISH RAJ

"We are Likely to Lose India" Says Mrs. Wedgwood.

Florence E. Wedgwood writes in "The New Leader":—

The loss to India in the passing of Lala Lajpat Rai is irreparable. No one can take his place and do so well the work that he was doing to bring about freedom for India.

His great love for his country, his deep understanding of human nature, and consequent tolerance, his clever brain and able writings, his culture, his genial personality, his courage and persistent belief in eventual success—these things made him invaluable to India and beloved by his friends.

THE MAN HIMSELF.

But there will be many to write of his public works, of his books, his speeches in the Assembly, his travels, his imprisonments in the cause of Home Rule for India, and all the other known events of his public life. It is rather the man himself I would describe in his private everyday life. How often we admire certain public characters, perhaps for their books, or their teachings or speeches; and then if we get to know something of their private lives, we lose all our admiration and respect, because we find they are petty personalities, vain or mean or selfish, and very different from the ideal we had been led to expect!

It was not so with Lalaji. I know him quite intimately, and have watched his behaviour under most trying circumstances. I have never known him to fail in courtesy towards all, in compassion for the weak, and helpful kindness towards anyone in need. Unlike most men he could (and often did) keep himself in the background, and let others take applause which was rightly his. He cared little for public acknowledgment, so long as the Cause went forward.

Truly he has lived for India and he has died for India. His premature death is one more crime for which the British Government is more or less responsible. For there is no doubt that his ill-health and heart trouble were greatly increased—if not caused—by the imprisonments and harsh treatment accorded him by the English. He suffered a last indignity and violence from the foreign rulers a month ago, when he was leading a peaceable procession of protesters against the Simon Commission.

How any members of the Labour Party here, who profess to believe in the right of Self-Government for all nations, can uphold this Commission is incomprehensible! It will thenceforth be yet more accursed in India. But the blind folly and arrogance of our "Rulers" will not be abated. As we lost half a continent by similar stupid bullying in the eighteenth century, so we are like to lose India in the twentieth century.

CHARACTERISTIC OPTIMISM.

I grieve with deeper intensity for the death of Lajpat Rai when I reflect that though he certainly has not lived and worked in vain, he can never now see his heart's desire—India self-governed! It seems further off than ever at the moment. In his last letter to me, dated October 15, he was facing disappointment in connection with the small sale of his latest book, "Unhappy India," which was a reply to the scandalous charges of a malicious American woman against Indians. But with characteristic optimism, he had decided that his book would be read if only it were shorter. He writes:—

"I am quite conscious that my book is so bulky, that that itself is likely to deter many people from reading. Yet I had to give a full reply, so that people may not say that I had skipped over some impoortant points..... My friend, C. F. Andrews, is thinking of bringing out an abridged edition of the book in England. .....Perhaps that will sell."

Never have I seen him downhearted, or tempted to "give it all up," even when things looked very black for India. On the contrary, I have heard him affectionately reprove his friends for taking a gloomy view. Another characteristic which has amazed me, is the entire absence of any bitterness or even resentment against British authorities, who have at different times imprisoned him, sometimes with unnecessary severities. Where most men would be boiling with rage at unjust treatment, he would shrug his shoulders with a smile and say, "They do what they can't help doing, they think it is right."

Lajpat Rai was staying with us last year, and as an instance of his good nature and unselfishness, I remember how, though he was suffering from a cold and not very well, he went out in the rain to address an open-air meeting of our constituents, because they had been told he would speak to them, so he would not disappoint them. When we were travelling in India with him, how many thoughtful attentions and alleviations of journey discomforts I owned to his kindness and courtesy.

A LAST ACT.

One of his last acts was found a hospital for free treatment for Indian women. A large part of the necessary money he supplied from his own income, and worked hard to get the rest in subscriptions from his friends.

His whole life was consistently one of service to his country and his fellow creatures. His epitaph might justly be "He was a brave patriot and a lover of all men."—"New Leader."

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

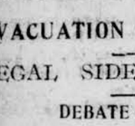
LEGAL SIDE OF QUESTION

DEBATE IN LORDS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Parmoor who argued that the Peace Treaty compelled us to withdraw troops from the Rhineland in the immediate future without waiting till the whole of reparations had been paid, Lord Hailsham quoting five articles of the Treaty from 128, exhaustively examined the legal side of the question, and argued that Sir Austen Chamberlain's attitude was undoubtedly right. Continuing, he said that in article 232 Germany undertakes to compensate for all damage to the civilian population namely, pay reparations in order to secure evacuation, but Germany had not yet paid the whole of reparations. Britain, however, desired earlier evacuation than the Treaty stipulated, and the only thing for us was to try to achieve agreement between the occupying Powers.—Reuter.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS



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AFGHAN ARMY DEALS THE BLOW

SHINWARI REBELSSUE FOR PEACE.

300 MEN KILLED, 400 WOUNDED AND 50 ARRESTED

The Afghan Consul sends the following for publication:—

The agitation of Sango Khail tribe, (known as Shinwaris) in daily papers is every day getting improved. Government upto now challenged the rebels very peacefully, but owing to the mischief of some of their ring leaders at Jalalabad, the army was forced to fight them out; in the course of a battle 300 men were killed, 400 wounded and 50 arrested. The attitude of the tribe is getting more and more peaceful and the rebels are petitioning for peace to the Government. In addition to this, it must be remembered that the activities instituted into this matter were through the orders of the commander of the army; and it would be quite incorrect to allude this matter to the king as has been usually reported in the papers; and every body knows well that for a king to interfere in such matters would be quite undignified. On occasions like this, it is customary that affairs as these are only handled by the local authorities concerned.

London.—Sir William Llewellyn has been elected President of the Royal Academy in succession to late Sir Frank Dicksee.

London.—The House of Common passed third reading of the Imperial Telegraphs Bill by 235 votes to 97.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes:—
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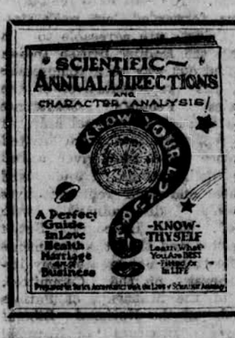

1929. ANNUAL DIRECTIONS. 1929.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 12 1928

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STATESPEOPLE'S DELEGATION

Work Done in England

(BY P. L. CHUDGAR.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Since writing my last letter I have many things to report on our work during the year week. We were invited by the London Majliss to tea, where about ifty of our leading Indian gentlemen and ladies were present. We explained the peoples' side of the case, and they expressed their full sympathy with our cause, and did their best to bring it to the notice of the public in England. We were also invited by the London Congress Committee which is a very powerful organization, having on its roll almost all the leading Nationalist Indians who take as a very great and lively intertst on all Indian questions. I addressed their meeting, and they were very much impressed with what I said. They at once appointed a very influential sub-committee to work out the plans of our propaganda here, and to draw up a programme for press campaign and publ meetings, and the sub-committee will meet and organize the propaganda.

We were also invited by Dr. V. I Rutherford, who was once a very influential Member of Parliament, and still commands a very great influence with the Labour Party, especially the I. L. P. He is a member of the Executive Committee, and gave us sufficient hearing for about two hours, and he has expressed to me his intention to visit India as soon as possible to study the conditions prevailing in the States, and write and talk if possible on the subject. He has invited me to give him all the literature which I can place before him, and has promised to study it minutely, and bring the matter before his friends in Parliament. I drew up a number of questions to be put to the Secretary of State for India through several members of Parliament relating to common questions affecting all States as well as Individual States and agency areas.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

I enclose herewith copies of these questions some of which were put last week, and I enclose the answers of the under-Secretary of State for India. The procedure relating to questions is a very difficult one, and the admission or rejection of questions by the Speaker of the House of Commons depends upon the status and influence of the member of the Parliament from whom they are put. It sometimes happens that the questions go to the party which can place them before their whips and if they are awkward question some manovering is made, and they are not pressed.

All the ropes about these questions must be carefully studied before the questions are put, because if questions relating to an individual State are once rejected on principle, it would not be possible to bring up the matters relating to the internal administration of the States before the whole House of Commons. I am, therefore, very carefully studying the whole position.

I had a long interview with Mr. Saklatvala who invited me to lunch at his house, and he has given me programme of intense agitation in this country through the working classes and other similar organizations, so as to bring the pressure upon the members of Parliament representing the severall constituencies to make the question of the Indian States a live issue in the House of Commons.

ANOTHER ROYAL COMMISSION.

We have had a long interview with Mr George Lansbury yesterday during the course of which we explained the innumerable complications of the problem of the Indian States such as the variations in the powers, the relations, the size of the different States, the rights of the feudotories and other guaranteed land-holders in the several States, the disputes with the Government of India and the Provincial Government, and such other things, and pointed out to him that having regard to the fact that the joint conference of the Butler Committee are too narrow and the fact that hardly one quarter of the States are represented before it, and aslo the fact that many questions requiring to be solved will not be investigated by the Butler Committee, and also the fact that the Simon Commission is not empowered to enquire into these questions, another Royal Commission is necessary to enquire into the conditions of internal administration of the States, and the determination of the proper place of the States in the future constitution of India. Mr. Lansbury at once agreed that another Royal Commission is imperative, and he promised to place the matter before Mr. Macdonald and other front benchers of the Labour Party, and to concentrate upon it.

We are officially invited by the Labour Party to meet them at the House of Commons on the 21st inst., at 5-45 p.m. where all the influential members of the Labour Party including Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will be present and will give such a full opportunity to explain our case and they will then discuss the line of action that they will take on our behalf. We have drawn up a memorandum to be submitted to the Butler Committee which they have agreed to receive, and it has been handed over for printing yesterday. We are printing 3,000 copies of it for distribution among all members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, amongst officials and public men in London and all the official papers, daily and weekly of London and up-country. The memorandum is a very exhaustive and effective document, and I am convinced that the moment it is published it will smash the case put forward by the Princes. After the memorandum is in the hands of all these people, we shall see the leaders of the other parties in Parliament both in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and we will try to bring home to them our case.

Mr. P. B. Seal, who has been appointed by late revered Disbandhu C. R. Dass the representative and London correspondent of "Forward", and who has been in London for the last four years doing this business and helping me whole-heartedly and sincerely in all my propaganda work, is a very competent young journalist, and has many intimate friends in the House of Commons, and is otherwise well-connected with the most influential journalists not only in London but also in the continent and in America. He has got an office in Fleet Street in which are situated the offices of the most powerful press in the world. He has placed his office at my disposal for all work, and has temporary press pass as cabled to you yesterday. He will be taking me every day to one or two members of the House of Commons to explain our case to them and he is also trying to arrange for me a meeting of about fourteen journalists of London the continent and America with a view to enable me to explain our case to them so that the whole press may take up our propaganda.

TOWARDS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

We feel that the work that we are doing and which we hope to do with the assistance of all these agencies is having, and will have an effect far beyond our expectation, and we will smash the case of the princes in a manner which will be astonishing to them. You will have read Reuter's telegrams forwarded last week stating that the Princes are agreeable to a conference with the leading British Indian statesmen to find out way to a compromise and that we, the representatives of the Indian States People's Conference were agreeable to such a proposal only if the peoples' representatives were invited to the conference and were given a full share in the deliberations. I understand that the Princes and their representatives are completely disappointed with the attitude of Sir Harcourt Butler and his committee and that the arguments of Sir Leslie Scott has not created any impression whatsoever on the Committee. The speeches of the Maharaja of Patiala and Jam Saheb at the National Liberal Club and Royal Institute of National Affairs clearly indicate that far from gaining anything from Butler Committee, they expect that they will come out much worse than they had been before. One of their advisers very clearly mentioned in a private conversation that between the British Democracy and the Indin Democracy they had very little to choose, and they would certainly be much better off under the Indian democracy than under the miners and workers of England. Having very clearly realised this fact, through after immence labour and expense, they are seeking a conference with the British Indian statesmen with a view to obtaining as much advantage as they possibly can before it is too late.

We can claim this as a direct result of our little agitation, and the peoples of the States will see that if the agitation is kept up in India and in this country with the same intensity and earnestness, we will be able to obtain a commission of enquiry into our grievances, and if that is secured we will have won our battle and the princes will be compelled to come to satisfactory terms with us. In spite of many mis-representations about our status and representative character which were made to many official members of Parliament as reported to us, our deputation has been officially recognised by all the important officials of the India Office, the members of the Parliament and the press, and you will see that Earl Winterton in replying to the question about our not having been admitted has not dared to question our representative character.

Before we can obtain a commission of enquiry into tht internal affairs of the Staes we will have to keep an intense agitation in the press, on the platform, in the House of Commons and otherwise, and all this requires a large amount of money. Things in England are entirely different from those in India and everything costs a lot of money. For example, the official and important people have many things to attend to. They have no time to listen to us and it must require a long time to explain to them fully our case. The only way in which this can be done is to invite them to lunch or dinner where we get fully two hours to talk to them and obtain a patient hearing.

London is a city seven times as big as Bombay, and people whom we have to meet reside in distant parts of the city situated far from one another. The moving about, and seeing these people at their own convenience also means a lot of money, and though we have been economical and almost miserly in our expenses, it has cost us by this time £200 in our propaganda The printing and posting of our memorandum alone will cost us about £50. For the purpose of keeping up a sustained agitation as explained above, a regular conference office must be opened and maintained in London from which the correspondence can be regularly carried on and the conference may have a distinct and recognised status.

We had a very interesting function on Thursday, when the Indian Social Club organized a dinner where we were invited as distinguished guests. About 250 leading Indians of London attended. The Maharaja of Burdwan the Maharanee of Cutchbhar, Sir M. Bhavnagri and the Indian members of the India Council attended the dinner.

DANGER TO BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

INEXPLICABLE CROSS-CURRENTS OF POLITICS

Lord Olivier, who was Secretary for India in Mr. MacDonald's Labour Government, in an article in the New Statesman headed "The Uncharted Reef in South African Politics," traces the history of the I.C.U., and expresses the opinion that Mr. Madeley, Mr. Andrews and their confreres have irievably turned the flank of the White Labour and White Labour Party policy. A new situation, aligning South African labour policy with the rest of the world, is manifesting itself.

CROSS-CURRENTS OF POLITICS.

Lord Olivier finds it impossible to appreciate the cross-currents of politics in the South African Labour Party, whose sentimental loyalty to British and Imperial traditions strains at a flag and swallowes a colour bar.—Reuter.

Lord Olivier (who visited South Africa some years ago on his way back from a visit to India), wrote some time ago to a correspondent in South Afrira:—

"South Africa is just now getting to be recognised as being, what I have long felt it likely to be, the scene of origin of the most critical developments in the relations between Africans and Europeans. The S.A. Labour Party, by backing the Colour Bar Law, which, as I have repeatedly said, is a declaration of war, has taken a very critical step. Some means has got to be found for effecting their withdrawal of that false move.

DANGER TO BRITIEH COMMONWEALTH.

"When the Bill was under consideration I said, writing in Foreign Affairs, that it would be justifiable that the King should be advised to withhold his assent to it. I saw indignant comment on this in a South African newspapr, as being constitutionally impossible. But if I had been Secretary of State for the Dominions I should have made a stand to advise the King to withhold his assent to the law, which theoretically he can do, on the ground that the law is in principle entirely inconsistent with the guaranteed principles of his Empire; and I would rather that a Dominion which takes such a step should get outside the Empire, if it does not like being restrained in such proceedings. The South African Union, with the Colour Bar Law on its Statute Book, is a danger, to the British Commonwealth: because that law is a challenge to all the African world, and is so regarded. . . . I read the evidence of that Committee; the preponderance of same and intelligent criticism of the Bills over the apologies for them was remarkable and overwhelming.

"IMPOSSIBLE IDEAS."

"Indeed, I rather wondered, even before this development, whether General Hertzog had formulated the programme in order to show his backveld backers how impossible their ideas are.

"Unfortunately his Labour Party backers were allowed to get away with their side of the price for their political support.

"I hope the South African Government will make another start on sincere and possible lines. They have had plenty of leading and pointers in the right direction in the report, and evidence of the Economic and Wages Commission, and in the evidence before the Select Commission upon the Native Bills."—"Star" Johannesburg.

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 22.

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23.

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24.

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Plaic...Cnnvention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25.

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
(President and Place not announced).
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.

DECEMBER 26.

(1) Social Conferonce
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(2) Scbjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Snbjects Cnmmittee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.

DECEMBER 27.

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President...Maharani of Travancore.
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.

DECEMBER 28.

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.

DECEMBER 29.

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30.

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31.

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

OTHER CONFERENCES.

The Conference, of which dates hav not yet been finally fixed:—
(1) Hindusthani Seva Dal Conference.
(2) Rashtra Bhasa Conference.
(3) All-India Cow Conference.
(4) Arya Samaj Conference.
(5) All-India Music Conference.
(6) Andhra Provincial Conference.
(7) All-India Independence League.
(8) All-India Theists Conference.
(9) All-India Jadav Mahasabha.

AN APPEAL TO THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Consequences of the 'Wailing Wall' Agitation

The Arabic paper "Aljamia" of Palestine publishes the following appeal of Majis-i-Ala, the Governing Body of the world-famous Jerusalem Mosque:—

It is now about thirteen hundred years ago that the Caliph Omar made the memorable entry into the Holy Alkuds when the Christian keepers of the holy precinets delivered the keys of the charge to the Caliph of their own free will. At that time regulations were made for the observance of then religious rites of the three chief religions of. The same have been in force upto the present day. These regulations were accepted and signed by the religions heads of the three religions and since then have never been objected to. Rulers and Kings have changed but this pact has been held sacred by all because it secured the rights of every religion and guaranteed the sanctity of the holy Alkuds in the best waf possible.

But now after thirteen hundred years a dispute has arisen owing to the mischief of the Jews who are supported by the British Government. This dispute concerns the sot called Wailing Wall the possession of which is now demanded by the Zionists. It is necessary to understand the history of the Wailing Wall before realising the absurd demands of the Zionists.

The area round about the Aksa Mosque has many sacred traditions associated with it. It is the burial place of many of the prophets of the past and has been the scene of their activity both religious and secular. Special mention should be made of the prophets recognised by the Jews and disowned by the Christians. After the decline of the Jewish secular power Christians held sway and during their rule they showed their animosity of the Jewish belief by destroying and in many cases wholly defacing the memorials and sacred monuments of the Jews. When the Moslems, however, captured the place they were not enemies of Jews and they themselves held sacred the memories of all the Israelite prophets whose graves and other memorable objects were destroyed by the Christian they therefore allowed the Jews to mean the loss of those sacred place near the present Wailing Wall. Here the Jews come and weep for the dead prophets and that is why the name Railing Wall. The same place is double sacred for the Moslems. Firstly for reason of its being the burial place of the past prophets and secondly because it was from this place that according to the Moslem belief our prophet started his nocturnal journey for "Meraj" and in therefore called "Burak." Under these circumtances it is impossible for the Moslems to give up the possession of this place to the Jews. Moreover the place is the property of Muslim Trust and by the laws of religion can not be conceded.

The British Government is encouraging the Jews in making this land their National Home and they are gradually encroaching upon the Moslem rights although the Moslem population in this country exceeds eighty per cent and every portion of land has one or the other sacred monument of the Muslims. It is to be noted that the Jews and Christians have never been able to live in peace so far as these sacred places are concerned. Each reject some sacred doctrines and prophets of the other, it is only the Muslims who hold sacred all the monuments and all the prophets of both.

Majlis-i-Ala appeals to all the Moslem nations of the world to save the sacred "Burak" from lapsing into the hands of the Jews. This claim of the Jews will be the cause of much bloodshed and it is necessary that efforts should be made to save the situation before it is to late. A conference f the representatives of many Moslem countries was held and unanimously passed a resolution appealing to the Moslems of the world to do their best in this respect.

KHALIFA HAS NOT AUTHORISED COLLECTION.

"Alahram" of Cairo publishes a letter of the Vakil of the Caliph Abdul Majid informing people that the Caliph has not authorised any man to collect money for his aid. He further informs in the letter that these men who all collecting subscrip-in the Caliph's name are dupes and do not realise the unfortunate consequences of their action. The Muslims should beware of them.

SANNANSI PRISONERS RELEASED.

Thirty of the prisoners taken in the war with the Sannansi tribes have been released by the Egyptian Government as a result of the board's recommendations that was specially constituted to consider the matter.

REPUBLIC DAY IN EGYPT.

Raisul Jamiatul Khairia has publicly thanked all these Egyptian institutions that took par in the rejoining of the Republic Day which was fixed on the day of declaration of Turkish Republic. He also expressed his hope in the future of Egypt when the Egyptians also like the Turks will enjoy full peaceable development under the constitutional monarchy.

SUEZ CANAL A MENACE TO EGYPT.

Qaud Barakat writes in "Alahram" that originally Suez Canal was supposed to be a valuable possession of Egypt but experience has shown that it has become a menace in the hands of the foreigners. Egypt ought to possess Suez Canal but the irony of fate is that reverse is the case and Suez Canal is keeping Efypt in bondage.

Different European Powers rival each other in trampling rights of weak nations on account of these highways.

TURKEY AND BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA.

The recent Bolshevik Conference in the Caucacions Republic so near Turkey has not alarmed us says the Turkish journal "Jamhur." Turks have to solve their destinj in their own way. We need not do anything to undo the propaganda of the Bolsheviks because it has no influence in the Turkish nation nor can it have any because it has been tried so often and utterly failed. There are special conditions to suit different countries and communities and if success is to be achieved each nation should follow on the lines on which these conditions are not neglected.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New Delhi.—A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been received to-day by Dr. Ansari from Madras in response to appeals recently made by Nationalist leaders in support of the Jamia Milia Islamia (Muslim National University) of Delhi.—A. P.

Surat.—The prosecution evidence in the case against the editor, Mr. Chimanlal Joshi, and the printer, Mr. Ambelal Desai, of the local weekly, "The Hindu", came to a close with the examination of Singapori, the last witness, on Monday, before the Sessions Judge and assessors.—A. P.

Poona City.—Amid scenes of great enthusiasm a section of students of the Fergusson College held a social gathering this evening outside the College, as "a protest against the conduct of the College authorities in refusing to allow the students to exercise their right of choice of the President" for the occasion.—A. P.

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